Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
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Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

Poetry.

GO FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT.

A young lady of New York was in the habit of writing for the newspapers on the subject of temperance. Her writing was full of pathos, and evinced such deep emotion of soul, that a friend of hers accused her of being a maniac on the subject of intemperence, whereupon she wrote the following touching lines:—

Go feel what I have felt,
Go bear what I have borne—
Sink 'neath a blow a father dealt
And the cold world's proud scorn;
Then suffer on from year to year—
Thy sole relief the scorching tear.

Go kneel as I have knelt,
Implore, beseech and pray—
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay,
Be dashed with bitter curse aside,
Your prayers burlesqued, your tears defied.

Go weep as I have wept
O'er a loved father's fall—
See every promised blessing swept—
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Life's fading flowers strewed all the way,
That brought me up to woman's day.

Go see what I have seen,
Behold the strong man bowed—
With gnashing teeth—lips bathed in blood—
And cold and lived brow;
Go catch his withering glance and see
There mirrored his soul's misery.

Go to thy mother's side,
And her crushed bosom cheer;
Thine own deep anguish hide;
Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear:
Mark her worn frame and withered brow—
The gray that streaks her dark hair now;
With fading frame and trembling limb:
And trace the ruin back to him,
Whose plighted faith in early youth,
Promised eternal love and truth,
But who, foresworn, hath yielded up
That promise to the cup:
And led her down through love and light,
All that made her promise bright—
And chained her there, 'mid want and strife,
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife—
And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild,
That withering blight—the drunkard's child:

Go hear, and feel, and see, and know,
All that my soul hath felt and known—
Then look upon the wine cup's glow,
See if its beauty can atone—
Think if its flavor you will try,
When all proclaim, 'tis drink and die!

Tell me I HATE the bowl—
Hate is a feeble word!
I loathe—abhor—my very soul
With strong distrust is stirred—
When I see, or hear, or tell
Of that dark beverage of Hell.

Miscellaneous.

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS.

There is nothing in private business, which more concerns the public good than the conduct and management of our public press. Newspapers have long ceased to be mere vehicles for the dissemination of news. They are now required to be instructors of the public as well as entertainers of leasure hours, and everything which concerns the public interest is expected to be discussed intelligently in their columns. A vast improvement has been made within the last quarter of a century in these publications. Formerly they were only the organs of cliques or parties established to promote the interest of individuals or party leaders. Then they were violent, vituperative, inflammatory, untruthful, and being without the elements of popular support, were dependent and obsequious. A new class of papers, the "Independent Press," having sprung up, newspapers very materially began to change their characters for the better. The proprietors of them were men of capital or of credit, and could therefore own their columns and control the conduct of their journals. They established them soundly on business principles, and being self dependent could afford to be thoroughly independent in the management of their papers. The power of the mere party organ began at once to decline and party politics ceased to absorb the whole of public attention and discussion. Men of education and intelectual resources became connected with the independent press, and the whole field of politics, American and European, was not too extensive for their research, science, philsophy, morals, ethical critism, all the great interests of mankind affords themes for the consideration and instruction of readers of public journals. These were certainly very great strides towards a perfect daily literature, which should benefit the reader and advance the interests of mankind. But as these popular publications grew more general in their use, they became liable to an evil which marred half the good they were capable of imparting, though it contributed largely to defray the heavy pecuniary expenses which attended the publication of a journal of large circulation. Persons who could not directly, without offending against the laws, publish advertisements of a vicous character, found the advertising columns of the popular press the very best vehicle for bringing the victims of vice and their professed benefactors into intimate relations. Hence the columns of the most respectable and respected of the independent press exhibited these disgusting infamies by the side of an original essay distinguished for learning, ability, morality, and a high sense of social propriety. This juxtaposition was disgusting, and now an effort is being made in England and in this country to separate things so incongruous. The subject is being fairly discussed, and it only needs ventilation for a correct decision to be speedily reached. That it should be preached in England is not surprising. There the press is in the hands of capital able to maintain it in any rule they may think the public interest requires. But in this country, where the capital in newspapers is not so large, it tells well for those who have the press in charge, that they are likely to be the first to establish as a rule—that nothing offensive to decency should be published in a journal which enters into all classes of society and whose aim should be to strengthen and improve the moral tone of the public. Making merchandise of the great vices of society must cease before long to be the practice of any journal having a decent respect for itself, or desirous of that of its readers. —*Exchange.*

MR. NASBY SUGGESTS A PLAN FOR THE UPBUILDING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (which is in the Stait uv Kentucky,) Jan. 21, 1866.

Halleloogy! Halleloogy! Halleloogy! I see a lite! It beams onto me! It penetrates me! It fills me! Goy to the world!

I hev diskivered the cause of the decline uv the Dimocrasy. I seed it yisterday. I wuz a wunderin on the neighborin hills, a musin onto the depravity uv humanity ez exemplified in the person uv the grocery keeper at the Corners, who unanimously refoosed to give me further credit for corn whisky, wich is the article they yoose in this country to pizen themselves with. He assoored me that he had the utmost regard for my many virtues, but he diskivered that the one he prized the most I hedn't so many uv, to wit: that uv payin for my licker. Therefore the account mite be considered closed. Then for the first time in my life, I beleeved in total depravity.

While moosin in a melankoly mood on this dark cloud wich fell across the Dimocratic party, I came onto a party uv men borin for ile. Then the trooth flashed over me—their operations showed me the way to success—the shoor path to triumph.

"When," said I to myself, "when men seek to gain ile they bore for it. They go down—never up. Even so with the Dimocrasy. We dug downward! downward! through all the strata uv society. We went through all the groceries—the the stratum was the most ignorant uv furiners, then we struck the poor whites uv the South, then below them the heft of the poor uv Noo Gersey—then Southern Illinois and Indiana, then Pike county, Missouri, and so on! We never went upwards for converts cause 'twant no use—had to come down. We got lots of converts.

There was a regular sliding scale with the heft uv Democrats who wazn't born in the party hev slid down, to wit:

Quarter dollar smiles.
15 cent nips.
10 cent drinks.
5 cent sucks.
A flat flask conceeled.
A bottle openly.
Dimocrisy.

We lost our holds for two reasons. First, the poor licker we hev now kills off our voters too fast, and the tax on whisky forced two-thirds of our people to quit suckin, and ez soon ez they begin to git on their feet they jined the Abilitionists. Secondly, our leaders supposed there wuz no lower stratum to dig into, and they gave up in disgust.

But I have diskivered that lower stratum—I have found it, and when the idea flashed over my Websterian intellect I shouted Halleloogy! The nigger is the lower stratum and ef we bore down to it, and work it thoroughly, we hev at least a twenty year's lease uv power.

We must cultivate the nigger. *He must hev the suffrage*!! It is a burnish shame that in this Nineteenth Sentry, in the full blaze uv intelligence, living under a Deklarashun wich declares all men "free and ekal," that a large body of men shood be denied the glorious privilege uv being taken up to the poles and voted. Is not the Afrikin a man? Is he not taxed ez we are and most uv the Dimocrisy, for many uv them own property; is he not amenable to all the laws even ez we is? Then why, I triumphantly ask, is he not entitled to a vote? An why not indeed!

'But this is Abolition!' methinks I hear an obtuse Dimocrasy observe in horror—'and why give them votes, who will use them agin us?'

My gentle friend *will* they use their ballots agin us? Ef I know mysilf I think not. Kin they read? Kin they right? Aint the bulk of them rather degraded and low than otherwise? Methinks. Aint that the kind of stock we want, and the kind wich alluz set us up. Readin has alluz been agin us—every skool master is an engine of Ablishinism—every noospaper is a cuss. General Wise of Virginia, when he thanked God there wuzn't a noospaper in his district had reason to, for do you spose a readin constituency would have kept sich a blatherskite ez him in Congress year after year.

Then agin, the Constitootional Amendment will pass, given representashun to voters alone. The Democratic States will have more members uv Congress and more electoral votes than afore the war, and them States we depend on.

But my skeem is still more comprehensive. Them niggers ain't needed in the South. We'll send them North. A few thousand will overbalance the Ablishun majority in Noo Gersey; fifty thousand will bring Ohio back to the fold, the same number will do for Noo York and Pennsylvania, and the country is saved—we will be able to elect the President. Thus the pit the Ablishnist dug for us he'll fall in hisself—the club he cut for us will break his own head.

Honey hez cum out uv the carcass. The nigger smells sweeter to me now than nite bloomin Serious—he is more precious to me than gold or silver or precious stones. He is the way and I shall walk in it. He shel lift me into a Post orifis. We must give our Afrikin brother—for is he not a man and a brother? not only the suffrage, but he must hev land and the Dimocrasy must give it to him. I want Garret Davis to instantly interdoose a bill to give him a section of land, a pair uv mules and a cook stove, and each female African brother two flarin calico dresses and a red bonnet. I want him to advocate the bill in a speech uv not more than two hours, so that it will stand some chance of passin. On second thought I think some other man had better interdoose the bill, as the Sennit hez got sich a habit uv votin down everything he proposes that they'd slater this without considerin it, on jineral principles.

Then we've got em. Work ez hard ez they may at it it'll take twenty years afore the Ablishnists ken edikate em up to the standard uv votin their tickit, and even that time won't do it, if we kin get the tax taken off uv whisky so that we kin afford to use it ez in the happy days uv yore.

Goyously I went home to lay the foundation uv the new temple of Dimocrasy. I slept that nite atween two niggers, and hev bin shakin hands and enquirin after the health uv the families uv all I hev met. That is hard for an orthodox Dimocrat—such sudden shifts is rather wrenchin on the conshence, but what uv that? The Dimocrat who hez follered the party closely for thirty years ought not to balk at sich a triflin change ez this, particulerly when it promises such glorious results.

There's a lite about to gleam,
There's a fount about to streem,
Wait a little longer!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

"IT's my nature, and I can't help it," is the only excuse of the ignorant, or the indolent. Every one should know that all that is natural is not excellent; and on the other hand, should, be encouraged, because help is never withheld from sincere seekers. Some of the most passionate men have become examples of patience and equanimity.

THE LAKE COUNTRY IN ENGLAND.

The Lake Country is permantly associated with the names of Wordsworth, S. T. Coleridge, Southey, Wilson, DeQuincy, Hartly Coleridge and Arnold. The traveller who is acquainted with their history peoples these scenes with their presence, and with the mind's eye sees them as they once climbed these mountains, explored these ravines, and walked through these valleys. First and foremost he thinks of Wordsworth, the great meditative poet of man and nature, who came hither in 1799, and here remained till his death in 1850. He fixed his dwelling here that he might commune with nature in her wounderous and changing aspect of mountain and vale, of cloud and sunshine, of the storm howling over these steeps, and of solemn midnight brooding over these solitudes, and that he might study man in his simple and homely guise, because in his affections and loyalty and trust, in his cares and joys and griefs, he was nearer to truth and nearer to God. Wordsworth is seen every where in these valleys. There is scarcely a place, however trivial, which is not mentioned in some of his verses. We seem to see him everywhere. We behold him in his walks and by his fireside, stiff, solemn, awkward, and opinionated, and yet humble, affectionate, conscientious, giving himself to his work with a constant sense of its noble influences and its high responsibilities. We miss him at the church and by the way, upon the mountain at the waterfall, and in the humble cottage; for all these he made a part of himself, and has wrought all these into his works.

We think next of Coleridge, sympathizing with Wordsworth in his aims, and far more highly gifted than he in learning, in quickness of intellect, in soarring imagination, and in his command over words that paint to the eye and entrance the soul; but immeasurably inferior in steadiness, perseverance, and self-command. Now he discourses like Plato, aspires like a seraph, and then he almost drivels with imbecility or disappoints from utter self-forgetfulness. His connection with these scenes was like himself—inconstant, capricious, inconsequent.

Southey came later, and was slow to be persuaded to make his home among the lakes. But when Greta Hall received him, it was for his life. With a taste for reading that was strangely contrasted with the very select and limited curiosity of Wordsworth, with a patience of work that shamed Coleridge's inconstancy, he had at heart the same manly aims, the same admiration for the better writers of an earlier era, the same contempt for factitious arts of success, and the same hatred for the profane and impious demoralization which had nearly debased the English mind. Though a man of books and of reading pre-eminently, he loved the simple ways of the dalesmen of the lakes. Though, as he expressed it, he was always drawing his living out of his inkstand he yet ever delighted at the right of Skiddaw as it overhung his window, and many and many a time he sought its lofty summit.

Wilson was also here, and lived a most jubilant life. Gifted originally with poetic aspirations and a poetic taste, and with an excess of imaginative sensibility, and of animal spirits, with an herculean frame and indomitable strength he was attracted hither from his love of nature, his admiration of Wordsworth, and his fondness for boating. What magnificent regattas did he conduct upon Windermere! At what uproarious feasts of wit and wine did he preside in Elleray! With what advantage to the literature of our time was his residence among the lakes, the reader of the Noctes and his manifold and rich discoursings on books and men in Blackwood can testify. How noble his estimates of man, how strong and hearty his sympathies for the good in lowly life, how inspiring his love of nature, how contemptuous his exposure of factitious and pretentious shams!

What shall we say of DeQuincy? Smitten with admiration for Coleridge and Wordsworth, he came to the lakes, and here, with splendid gifts and marvelous power for study he fell a victim to a sensuous appetite, the joys and sorrows, the heaven and hell of which he contrived to infest with a fascinating interest by his rare powers of description. Its actual horrors to himself and its mortifying inconvenience to his friends, as well as its hinderance to the prosecution of a noble life have never been truly recited. It were better that they should not even be imagined, there was so much in the man and is so much in his writings that is truly elevating and instructive.

Poor Hartly Coleridge! Thou too wast a child of the lakes, for here only couldst thou be satisfied with nature, and here only was man thy friend. Nature here lifted thee above theyself when thou didst fall, and the friends of thy father watched over thee and forbore with thee, as they have done with thee, as they have done with him. Thou in turn gavest to them thy warmest admiration and fervent gratitude, and gavest to literature gems of biography, criticism, and poetry worthy of the school in which thou wert reared. Thy life was checkered and debased but there is nothing in they writings that does not elevate and inspire, nothing that is not conceived in the truly noble style, that does not lift to virtue and to God.

We have room but for a single word for Arnold. This pure-minded and most energetic of men was led to the lakes not alone by that love for nature which made him as a boy in her presence, but from his interest in the school of poets and thinkers whom we have named.—*Exchange.*

PATERNAL DUTY.

The father who plunges into business so deeply that he has no leisure for domestic duties and pleasures, and whose intercourse with his children consists in a brief word of authority, or a surly lamentation over their intolerable expensiveness, is equally to be pitied and to be blamed. What right has he to devote to other pursuits the time which God has allotted to his children? Nor is it any excuse to say that he cannot support his family in their present style of living, without this effort. I ask by what right can his family demand to live in a manner which requires him to neglect his most solemn and important duties? Nor is it an excuse to say that he wishes to leave them a competence. Is he under obligation to leave them that competence which he desires? Is it an advantage to them to be relieved from the necessity of labor? Besides is money the only desirable bequest which a father can leave to his children? Surely, well cultivated intellects; hearts sensible to domestic affection; the love of parents, and brethren, and sisters; a taste for home pleasures; habits of order and regularity, and industry; hatred of vice and vicious men; and a lovely sensibility to the excellence of virtue—are as valuable a legacy as an inheritance of property—simple property purchased by the loss of every habit which could render that property a blessing.—*Wagner.*

HAPPINESS abounds most with the lowly, there are more blossoms in the valley than on the hills.

A WORD FITLY SPOKEN.

"And the Syrians had gone out by companies, and had brought away captive out of the land of Israel, a little maid; and she waited on Naaman's wife. And she said unto her mastress, Would God my lord were with the prophet the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy."

Just one word, fitly spoken—how beautiful it is! The works of a wise man, it is said, are like apples of gold in pictrues of silver. And how many, many men have been saved by just one word! How many by just one discreet word from a wife! How many by just one prudent word from a mother! How many by just one word from an inferior! How many are indebted to persons that are unspeakably less than they are in the estimation of men for all that makes life worth having to them!

Here was this little maid. She had been captured and carried away from home. But she did not forget home, nor the lessons of it, nor its religion, nor the faith that it inspired. In all her distress in a foreign land, and reduced to abject service, she was true still to the religion of her fathers and that is a great deal more than you are young man, that made haste on coming hither from your rural home, to throw off religion, and give way to the temptations of this giddy city. She was a great deal more faithful to the teachings of her youth than many of you have been, who have been ashamed of home and childhood, and have seemed to think that you must as speedily as possible dispossess yourselves of that which, if you did but know it, is more value to than silver or gold.

You will observe that she pitied her superiors. Although she was so poor as to be their servant; though she has been stolen, and was held in bondage, and compelled to perform menial service, yet she pitied them. A person in bondage may have that which no fondliness nor estate can give; namely, heart treasure. And oh, how rich the heart is, when it is rich! and how poor men are when they are poor in their hearts!

Here was this proud Oriental monarch; here was this great general and statesman, standing, in all the plenitude and show of prosperity; and here was this little maid-of-all work, serving in the nursery, and kitchen, and throughout the household, who had that in her hand which was worth more to him than his jewels, or honors, or place. He did not know it. We do not know what is in people. We despise those that possess the secret of our immortality. We go heedlessly past persons that, if they could speak to us of God, would cleanse us and make us noble in spite of our inability. People in humble circumstances should remember that they can do great good to those above them. It is the common excuse of men, "I have no influence;" but no man that knows how to speak the right word at the right moment has a right to say, "I have no influence."

In battle, the warrior lets fly the arrow without aim, and kills he knows not who, and persons may let fly those arrows of instruction which shall slay on the right hand and on the left, and yet make alive.—*Independent.*

HOW TO SAVE YOUR TEETH.

Mr. Beecher, who is something of a physician, as well as a theologist, author, lecturer, and reformer, generally, says:

"Our teeth decay. Hence, bad breath, unseemly mouth, and imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? It is a want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place, ninety eight degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer. Cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. Use a quill pick and rinse the mouth after eating; brush with castile soap every morning; brush with pure water on retiring. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it, and you will be in sorrow all your lives.

Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugars, acids, hot drinks, salaratus, are nothing compared with food decomposed between the teeth. Mercury may loosen the teeth, use may wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than thousands of dollars to every boy and girl. Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential."

CHARACTER OF A TRUE FRIEND.—Concerning the man you call your friend; tell me, will he weep with you in the hours of distress? Will he faithfully reprove you to your face for actions which others are ridiculing and censuring behind your back? Will he dare not to stand forth in your defence, when detraction is secretly aiming its deadly weapon at your reputatition. Will he acknowledge you with the same cordiality and behave to you with the same friendly attention, in the company of your superiors in rank and fortune, as when the claims of pride do not interfere with those of friendship? If misfortune and losses should oblige you to retire into a walk of life in which you cannot appear with the same liberality as as formerly, will he still think himself happy in you society, and instead of withdrawing himself from an unprofitable connection take pleasure in professing himself your friend, and cheerfully assist you to support the burden of your afflictions? When sickness shall call you to retire from a gay and busy scenes of the world, will he follow you into your gloomy retreat, listen with attention to your "tale of symptoms,' and administer the balm of consolation to your fainting spirits? And lastly, when death shall bust assunder every earthly tie, will he shed a tear upon your grave, and lodge the dear remembrance of your mutual friendship in his heart.

HIGH AND LOW LIFE.—Who are those generally in society, whom society itself regards as enviable—as, indeed, representatives of the highest life in society? Are they men of intellect, the men of accomplishments, the men of pure morals and pure motives, the Christian men; or are they the men of wealth, or the occupants of place! Who are those who give to society its shape—who pull down one and set up another? Who arrogate to themselves the distinctions and prerogatives of high life? I answer the men of power and the men of money. It matters not what their pursuits are; it matters not what their motives are—whether a love of power, or distinction, or money; they claim, receive, and hold the highest place. Low life rides and high life walks. Low life assumes the leadership, and high life modestly, though with many inward protests, acquiesces. Low life throngs political conventions, throngs the halls of legislation, throngs all the fashionable assemblies. It has a low and vulgar desire to be seen of men, while high life is modest, and shrinks from contact with so much that is meretricious and base. The animal is rampant and regnant, and the angel hangs his head and folds his wings.

THE PURE HEART.

The springs of everlasting life are within. There are clear streams gushing up from the depths of the soul, and flow out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But like the waters of Siloah, they "go swiftly." You must listen to catch the silvery tones of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home; you may not witness its silent march through the green vale, but its course will be seen in the fresh vendure and the opening flowers; its presence will be known by the forms of life and beauty that gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still small voice," or heed the silent aspiration, but there is a moral influence and a holy power which you will feel. The wildiness is made to smere, flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish, while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the atmosphere.

FLOWERS.—How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar and the tomb. The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his loves in nosegays, while the Indian child of the great West claps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated scriptures of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange buds are the bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and they hang in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine. All these are appropriate uses. Flowers should deck the brow of the youthful bride, for they are themselves a lovely type of marriage. They should twine round the tomb, for their perpetually renewed beauty is a symbol of the resurrection. They should festoon the altar, for their fragrance and their beauty ascend in perpetual worship before the Most High.

IN A NUTSHELL.—The Knoxville *Whig* puts the whole thing in a nutshell, when it says the following:

"Six millions of white people, without shadow of pretext, engaged in a struggle to overthrow the government, and with it, twenty millions of whites and four millions of blacks. They waged a terrible war, characterized by a fiendish barbarism never equaled before since the beginning of time. They caused an expense of *four thousand millions of money* to the nation. They murdered fifty thousand of soldiers of the Government by starvation and cold, denying fire by winter and shelter in summer. They burned cities and spread pestilence; they assassinated the ruler of the country, filled the country with widows and orphans; demoralized the Churches and blasphemed the name of God; and now *ask to vote*, and *rule the country*, as they had formerly done!"

THE GREAT RULE OF CONDUCT.—The rule of conduct followed by Lord Erskine—a man of sterling independence of principle and scrupulous adherence to truth—are worthy of being engraven on every young man's heart. "It was a first command and counsel of my earilest youth," he said always to do what my conscience told me to do, my duty, and to leave the consequence to God, I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust, the practice, of this parental lesson, to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and I have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice, I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit. And there can be no doubt after all, that the only safe rule of conduct is to follow implicitly the guidance of an enlightened conscience.

NEVER "KNOCK UNDER."—No, never.—Always rally your forces for another and more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assails you, and the world—as it is apt to do in such cases—takes part with your traducers, don't turn moody and misanthropic, or worse still, seek to drown your unhappiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disaprove the slander if you can; if not, live it down. If poverty comes upon you like a thief in the night—what then? Let it rouse you as the presence of a real thief would do to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have got into hot water—always provided that you did not help the father of Lies to heat it—your case, if you are male of the right kind of stuff, is not desperate; for it is in accord with the Divine order and sweep of things that life should have no difficulties which an honest determined man, with Heaven's help, cannot surmount.

IGNORANCE IS LOSS.—A man who is allowed to grow up with his mind entirely neglected, has had inflicted upon him a grievous wrong. He is cut off from the surest and noblest source of happiness, and if he is regarded simply as an agent for the production of wealth, he is made by ignorance comparatively useless and inefficient. An unintelligent laborer is like a machine which works roughly, because no care was taken about putting together the various parts which, perfect themselves, might have been so combined that the machine would achieve completeness in all operations. Consequently, ignorance, by impairing the efficiency of labor, inflict upon the nation a most serious pecuniary loss.

DEFINITIONS NOT IN WEBSTER.—Buss, to kiss; rebuss, to kiss again; pluribus, to kiss without regard to sex; silly buss, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunder-buss, to kiss the wrong person; omnibuss, to kiss all the persons in the room: erebus, to kiss in the dark. Evidently the country girl who went down to the city recently had these definitions in her mind. A young gentleman was to escort her some distance through the town, and not wishing to walk, he remarked, "Hold on Mary, let's take a bus," but Mary, blushing to the eyebrows, drew back, and with wounded modesty replied, "Oh, George, not right here in the street!"

HOW TO KEEP POOR.—Buy two glasses of ale every day, five cents each, amounting in one year to $36 50; smoke three cigars—one after each meal, coming up in the course of the year to $54 75; keep a big dog, which will consume in a year at least $15 worth of provisions, and a cat $4 more. Altogether this amounts to $110 15—sufficient to buy six barrels of flour, one hundred bushels of coal, and a barrel of sugar, one sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, besides a frock for the baby, and a half dozen pair of shoes—more or less. Just think of it.—*Sandusky Register.*

THE Gospel proposes to make men happy only by making them holy. How absurdly they act who seek enjoyment in sin, when but for sin there would be nothing but enjoyment.

AN Irishman being in church where the collection aparatus resembled a box on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized, and could not vote.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

THE TRUE LIFE.—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace around the mill of habit and turn the wheel of wealth; to make reason our book-keeper, and turn thought into implements of trade—this is not life. In all this, but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it most worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth, which vibrates through the heart the tears which freshen the dry waste within, the music that brings childhood back; the prayers that call the future near the doubt, which makes us meditate the death which startles us with mystery, the hardship that forces us to struggle, the anxiety that ends in trust; these are the true nourishment of our natural being.

A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT.—The Democratic journals are exulting over the fact that some of the Republican members of the Legislature complimented Mr. Clymer on his nomination. They, however, omit to give the reason why those gentlemen extended their congratulations to the Senator from Berks. Knowing him to be the weakest and most vulnerable aspirant the Democracy could select they naturally expressed their gratification after he had been nominated—a left handed compliment which men generally would prefer saying little about. *Press.*

ABOVE IS BUSINESS.—It is a serious evil that many a young man has fallen into to be above his business. A person learns a trade and then he must go to shop-keeping, or street loafing, or turn politician. Fool! If he cannot make living at his trade, we are sure he cannot any other way. And then, young men brought up to shop keeping must buy farms, or houses, or some other foolish things they know nothing about, and what is the result? Head over heels in debt and certain failure. Multitudes have been ruined by being above their business and branching out into what they know nothing about.

AN exchange correctly remarks that when a man gets mad and stops his paper, he always borrows the next number of his neighbor, to see if the withdrawal of his subscription hasn't killed the editor, and he has not dressed the colums of the paper in morning. Such men imagine that the world rests on their shouldies.

"THE times are hard, wife, and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water." "You could easily keep your nose above water, husband, if you didn't keep it so often above brandy."

A LAWYER is something of a carpenter He can file a bill, split a hair make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment empannel a jury, put them in a box, nail a witness, hammer a jdgeu bore a court and such things

HOW romantic young people are when they court. Til girls get married, all they think necessary to happiness are moonlight evenings a few hollyhocks, and a red brick bird cage, surrounded by honeysuckles and grapevines.

THE most difficult operations in the practice of surgery is said to be "taking the jaw out of a woman." The fellow who said that must be an old bachelor, of the large blue sort.

A YOUNG lady rebuked by her mother for kissing her lover, justified the act by quoting the passage—"Whatevor ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

A smart chap who has studied considerably, says he is satisfied that the reason why girls are in the habit of pouting out their lips is because they are always willing that theirs should meet yours half way.

A York county, Pa., Democratic sheet calls Gen. Grant a usurper and tyrant for suppressing Rebel papers, and intimates that President Johnson must put a stop to such proceedings.

GIVE a man brains and riches, and he is a king; give a man brains without riches, and he is a slave; give a man riches without brains, and he is a monkey.

AN Irishman was about to marry a Southern girl for her property. "Will you take this woman for your wedded wife?" said the minister. 'Yes, your reverence, and the nagers, too."

THERE are eight requisites to success in a lawsuit—a good cause, a good judge, a good counsel, a good attorney, good witnesses, a good jury, good purse, and last, though not least, good luck.

A Southern paper thinks that "something is on foot in South Carolina." She herself is on foot. She used to ride the "high horse," but can't now.

"MAMMA," said a lad of six, "If a man is a Mister, is a woman a Mistery?" We rather guess she is, sonny.

MRS. PARTINGDON declares that the only way a traveller can avoid being killed by railroad collisions, now-adays is to take the other train.

IF you have gone half crazy at not having won your sweetheart as a wife, remember you might have gone the other half if you had succeeded.

A PERSON being asked why he gave his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered, "I did it out of pure revenge."

A LOCOMOTIVE on a Western railroad has been adorned with the title, "I still live." That is more than many of the passengers can say at the end of their journey.

WHY is matrimony like a besieged city? Because those who are in want to get out, and those who are out want to get in.

A CHAPLIN of a State prison was asked by a pious friend how the parishioners" were, "All under conviction," was the reply.

A DANDY lately appeared in Iowa with legs so attenuated that the authorities had him arrested because he had "no visible means of support."

LORD Chesterfield once remarked that even Adam, the first man, knew the value of politeness, allowed Eve to have the first bite at the apple.

ARTEMUS WARD says that a Son of Temperance he believes in temperance hotels—though as a general thing they sell poorer liquors than the other sort.

THOSE who are incapable of shining but by dress, would do well to consider that the contrast between them and their clothes turns out much to their disadvantage.

KISSING never goes out of fashion, but still it is rather dangerous to kiss one's neighbor's wife, even if she likes it.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY APRIL 6, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

THE VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

We have again to record a veto by the President of one of the most important measures, preparatory to the readmission of the recently rebellious States, that has yet received the sanction of Congress. His discussion of the bill by sections while apparently cool and calm, displays a strange aversion to honest reasoning, while his determination to consent to no legislation upon reconstruction until rebels are permitted to participate, crops out in the very beginning of his message. In discussing the first section he asks of the freedmen: "Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship of the United States?" What must we think of the man who asks this question, when he knows that the section he discusses simply proposes to give to the classes embraced in its provisions, the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued by parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to be entitled to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of their persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens. In other words it amounts to a simple denial that they who have recently been slaves have now any right to the protection of the laws in their persons and property. Again he argues that because foreigners are required to be in the country five years before they can become citizens, they who have been born and grown up to manhood on the soil, should not have the protection of the laws. If any sane man can understand the force of this logic, he ought to be sent to Barnum at once. The discussion of the first section is a fair sample of the character of the whole message. The special pleading of the President, against the provisions for the enforcement of the bill, is sufficiently answered by the statement that they are almost identical with those of the Fugitive Slave law in force a few years ago, but have the advantage that the amendment abolishing slavery effectually cuts off any objections to the constitutionality of the present bill, but Andy Johnson and the whole Democratic party sustained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, under the constitution as it then was and can make no plea against similar provisions for the enforcement of a law now. These are the main features of the message and the remaining minor parts are discussed in the same manner in regard to honesty and candor. In his concluding remarks he makes the following statement:

"The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now that relation is changed, and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. *Each has equal power in settling the terms*, and, if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem."

How any man can have the hardihood, at the present time, to stand before the world and declare that the freedmen of the South have equal power with the whites in regulating the terms of labor, where even the security of their persons and property is in many instances denied to the freedmen, while the whites have all the power of making and enforcing such laws against the freedmen as their malice and vindictiveness may suggest, surpasses our comprehension. In view of the spirit characterizing the present and former veto message, we can only conclude that whatever course the President may pursue in other matters, he is determined to do all in his power to throw the work of reconstruction into the hands of the rebels so as to enable them to make their own terms, and compel us to surrender to the rebels, conquered, all the powers and privileges for which they fought. If the people consent to such iniquity as this, for what was all our sacrifices of blood and treasure during four years of bloody, fratricidal war?

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE COPS.

The Copperheads are in ecstacy everywhere over the position voluntarily assumed, by one Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, toward the Republican party, but with all this we do not see that confidence expressed in the aforesaid Andrew, as we have a right to expect them to express. Is it possible that they mistrust Andy? Or, are they holding off to secure better terms? Or, might it not be possible that they do not desire to yield the old slave-ocratic organization of Democracy for modern Conservatism headed by men who in the early days of Abolitionism were its principal leaders and advocates. If we understand it, the Copperheads, to get into the Presidential boat must drop their distinct organization and go over to the Conservatives, they have all the "orfices," as Nasby says, and are, therefore all powerful. Of course the Cops will yield in the end and then wont there be an interesting spectacle to behold! Imagine the late pro-slavery leaders of Copperheadism marching to the music of Beecher, Seward, and Raymond! It will be one of those singular political anomolies that only can occur once in a century.

☞A prevalent custom among those who would publicly pour out their orisons to the Throne of Grace, is to speak of the Deity as a third person, instead of addressing their prayers directly to the Heavenly Father to whom all petitions of this kind should be addressed. There is nothing more annoying to us than to hear an individual praying, and to hear him speak of God, as if he were petitioning his hearers instead of the Fountain of Light and Knowledge. We are of the opinion that prayers thus addressed never ascend any higher than those to whom they seem to be addressed.

ANOTHER LEGISLATOR'S DEFENSE.

As promised last week, in another column will be found the *lucid* defense of Gen. Ross of the position taken, and so obstinately held by him on the Railway supplement, of which our duty has compelled us to speak so very profusely. The General, we should think, was disposed to be sarcastic; witness his allusion to the "youngest limb of the law." This we think absolutely wicked. It is true that we have not been in public life over a quarter of a century, and that our experience in the profession is not as extensive as that of many of our cotemporaries, however we have read SOME *law*, of which we are not prepared to accuse the learned gentleman who represents this district in part, and who has been selected to MAKE LAWS *that must pass the critical examination* of those who are learned and experienced in the profession. It may be a work of philanthropy to send men to the Legislature to make laws who have never read a dozen pages of law in their lives, as otherwise the superior courts might have nothing to do, and by their inactivity become rusty, and the law, when it did require exposition, might suffer at the hands of those who ought to be very sharp and clear. Again, when the General says, "allow me to say some counties have been much benefitted by the devotion of their Representatives to its [the Central Railway's] interest, which is thought to be well done, *even at the present time*," we certainly do not understand him. If he intends to make a reflection upon his colleague, we comprehend, if not, not.

We shall not undertake to answer the General's logic, the readers of the INQUIRER, who understand the railroad question fully as well as we do, and who honestly differ, as we do with the gentleman, will see no reason given to justify the extraordinary position taken by our representatives. The reflection upon Mr. Householder, for partially failing will not excuse these gentlemen for not trying.

THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The discussion of the merits of this project and the good faith of those who have control of it, in these columns, has drawn out the Pennsylvania Railroad company, at great length, in an article which will be found in another column of this paper taken from the U. S. R. & M. *Register* which endeavors to satisfy us (of which we were satisfied long ago) of the importance and superiority of this route, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad intend to build the road (of which we are not so well satisfied) which we hope every reader interested in the project in this county will read. In a brief commentary upon our article of two weeks ago the *Register* says:

"The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company has all the legislation it requires, the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company has not. Herein is the difference, and a very substanstial difference it is, too, as some folks realize.

"All but the very oldest residents on the route of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will pass over it in good time, in comfortable cars. It is too big a road to be built in a hurry, and time and money spent in survey and location will be amply repaid out of diminished cost of construction, and also out of the greater economy with which the line will be operated, after it shall have been opened for commercial uses.

"There ought to be a new edition of the old song "Wait for the Wagon," with railroad adaptations."

The allusion to our impatience is all very well; this place has been waiting "for the wagon" for at least twenty years and if that brief space of time is not sufficient to wear out our patience then we "can't see it," that's all. One of the principal arguments used by the parties concerned in the construction is that they cannot proceed until the litigation in which they are engaged with the Connellsville company, is terminated. "The why and the wherefor no one understands." If they intend to build the road, as is asserted over and over again by the *Register*, what has the Connellsville road to do with it? The boast that the Central company has all the Legislation that it reguires, (and we mean to hold them to it) is sufficient for their purpose. If they have all the Legislation they want, then the Connellsvill Company is no barrier to the building of the new line. It is to be hoped that the Legislature having done its work so well, the Central Company will proceed without unnecessary delay to perform its part of the programme. We know the *Register* does not use the argument spoken of above, but this is the argument used by Mr. Scott and others. If the road is not to be built, provided the litigation should terminate adversely to the Southern Pennsylvania Company, we want to know it now?

A RECONSTRUCTED REBEL'S OPINION.

General Lee in his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee expressed the opinion that the people of Virginia will consent to the payment of the national debt, but that they also desire the payment of the rebel debt. He says they acknowledge their defeat, and that they desire peace, but he justifies secession as one of the reserved rights of the States. He denies all knowledge of the cruelties and starvation to which Union prisoners were subjected. He also expresses his belief that with the Executive government of the United States held by a President like Buchanan, rejecting the right of coercion, and a Congress holding the same political opinions, and thus affording to the Southern States an opportunity to again secede, that with their present embittered feeling they would be very likely to do so if they thought it would be to their interest.

Such is Lee's opinion of the men whom copperheads are striving to reinstate in power, without requiring of them any other guaranties of future good behavior than such as they themselves choose to give. They who desire to see rebels thus placed in power should by all means vote for Clymer and the whole copperhead ticket.

THE FISH BILL.

The Fish Bill having passed both houses and received the signature of the Governor is now a law. Its provisions embrace the Susquehanna and its tributeries and extends up the Juniata to Bedford. It requires all dams in the river to be constructed as not to have a perpendicular fall of more than eighteen inches. We hope to be able to lay the bill before our readers in a short time.

Gen. Ross on the Railroad.

HARRISBURGH, MARCH 27th, 1866.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BEDFORD INQUIRER:

Messrs. Editors:—In your issue of the 16th, in an article on the Connellsville and Southern Pa. Rail Road, you attack myself and my colleague in what I think a very uncalled for manner; applying to us epithets which I am not willing to have applied to me so liberally, when I think I am doing right: as was the case on the bill extending said Road, and which I shall continue to maintain, although I may be stigmatized as not having ability, and decision enough to understand, and carry out a bill that is so plain that the youngest limb of the law could not fail to understand I am quite surprised that you have not learned that if six other companies, or six times six, wanted Rail Road privileges not approved of by the dominant Railroad power, they could not get them. You, perhaps, have not been in public life long enough to have learned that this is not the first time the Pennsylvania R. R. has had its wishes carried out, and allow me to say some Counties have been much benefited by the devotion of their Representatives to its interests, which is thought to be well done, even at the present time. On the question of suspicion as to the intention of said Rail Road company. I am aware that in the Southern portion of Somerset county, a large majority of the citizens not only suspect, but have believed from the first, that they dont now, and never did, intend to construct the Road, but only hold the privilege granted to them to obstruct or hinder the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road; but as to the opinions of the Bedford and Fulton county citizens, so far as I have heard them, all lead the other way, and gave me to believe they thought they were acting in good faith. Thinking it to be my duty to promote the especial interest of Somerset county, (not however at the expense of Bedford and Fulton,) which could be but done by having the law repealing the charter of the Pittsburg and Connellsville R. R. repealed, (in which opinicn I am backed up by several hundred petitioners.) In conversations had with Senator Householder, my colleague, and others, I declared my intention to vote for any measure the C. and Southern Pa. or its friends, desired, as there was no antagonism between the two Roads, but that having both of them made, we could oblige our constituents of each of the Counties; expecting of course, the friends of said Road to point out any unwise legislation they might ask so that it might be opposed expecting them to go for the restoration of the Charter to our Road, the P. and C. as it is the only Road we expect any thing from. On the 30th January, Col. Quay read a bill in place, giving the C. and Southern Pa. the right to extend their Road from Connellsville to Pittsburgh &c. Reported 14th February and passed H. of R. on the 28th February, with no objections by me acting in pursuance of my former declarations, having no warning or intimation that it was exceptional to your folks or itsfriends, by the gentleman who first drew your attention to the subject, and whom you, very kindly, represent endeavoring to prepare to meet the issue. The issue was met in the Senate, and Senator Householder and others tried to amend only as to the time for commencing the work, and completing the Road with but very little success, until, I am informed, an outsider had the matter arranged, and a shorter period fixed for the commencement of the work. Hoping this explanation will satisfy you, and others who may have misunderstood my position, I am content.

Yours.

M. A. ROSS.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

The Union Forces Master the Field after a Hardly-contested Fight.—Election of General Hawley as Governor—Both Branches of the Legislature Overwhelmingly Republican.

HARTFORD, April 3, 2:30 A. M.—Returns from all but ten towns give Hawley 700 majority. Ten towns to hear from will probably increase the majority to 900. The Senate stands 14 Union to 7 Democrats. The House has 50 Union majority.

LATEST NEWS.

Important Proclamation from Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

The President has issued a proclamation dated April 2d, declaring the insurrection at an end and the supremacy of the National Government fully established throughout the States lately in Rebellion.

A Very Singular State of Affairs.

It is a fact that before the rebellion was precipitated the Southern members of Congress objected to a military display on the 22d of February, 1861, in the city of Washington, because, as they then alleged, armed men in the streets of the national capital would have the appearance of seeking to overawe the South. On this plea, James Buchanan ordered the withdrawl, from the Streets of Washington, of a battery of artillery, parading really to do honor to the birthday of Washington. After the rebellion was put down—after the traitors of the South had been whipped and crushed to the earth like dogs, the very first move their apologists in the North began to make, was a demand for the removal of all federal troops from the South. First, it was too galling to Southern traitors sensibility, to allow the brave black man, who had assisted to put down the rebellion, to remain under arms in the presence of the chivalry. To satisfy this objection, the colored troops have been removed. Next, it was demanded to remove the veteran white men who had carried our flag in victory over the battle fields of the South an order was accordingly issued to withdraw the white troops. But even this has not satisfied the high minded sons of the South, ever so sensitive of their rights. *We believe that nowhere in the South have there been any court martials held for trial of rebel traitors.* These are only plain facts, and we refer to them that we may with the more justification ask why when no trials, by court martial, of rebel traitors are conducted in the Southern States, there should be a court martial in session in the city of Harrisburgh, for the trial of enlisted federal soldiers, charged with all sorts of petty offences? Why not let these men go on their honor as thousands of rebels have been let go since they were beaten in battle? We trust that the Secretary of War will put an end to this farce. Our people are as sensitive on this subject as are the traitors in the South and we have heard more than one veteran ask with a strange significance, whether there is any difference between the men who fought to save and those who fought to destroy the Government. *Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

The North Carolina papers are full of statements going to show that plantations in that section are being rapidly bought up by Northerners. A Jerseyman recently purchased twelve hundred acres in Wadesboro,' North Carolina, at eleven dollars per acre. A New York company are on the point of taking ten thousand acres in the same State, on which they will settle English emigrants.

Sam. Houston's Death.

An interesting article on Sam. Houston in the April number of *Harper's Magazine* thus speaks of his death: "But if Houston's days were ended while adversity impended over his country and his house, he was not without hope in the great future. He died as he had lived a number of years, a Calvinistic Baptist, in full faith and fellowship with his church. His last days were given to prayer for his distressed family and country, and in spiritual preparation, 'while yet on the narrow strip of land which separates man from eternity.' These were his own words. In the absence of a minister of his own denomination, for several weeks before his dissolution he had the consolation of a Presbyterian Divine, with whom he had lately reconciled previous differences. In the same manner he forgave all his enemies and he died as none but a Christian can die.

"He left a widow and seven children, no one of whom had attained years of majority. He had owned a few slaves. He no longer looked to them as a dependence after the first gun was fired. His lands are not available to his family. So that Houston died—as Benton said a public man ought to die—poor. He had married late. His widow is a sterling woman, who had greatly influenced and improved his later years. In his darkest hours she had been his best adviser."

Education for the Orphans.

Pennsylvania had a celebration in Harrisburg recently which should not escape attention. During the latter days of the war, Governor Curtin of that State made arrangements to educate the children of its fallen soldiers. Schools were established in various towns and an appropriation made to carry out the work. The schools have been in operation for some time, and with great success. A number of the scholars went to Harrisburg on a frolic, and had what we presume the boys themselves considered "a jolly time." They met in the Capitol building sang songs, made speeches, and were talked to by Governor Curtain in a very pretty way The example thus set by Pennsyvania should be followed in other States. Governor Curtin deserves the rare honor of having led in the movement. He is now in the last year of his administration, and is, we believe the senior Governor in point of service in America—the last of the gallant magistrates who surrounded Mr. Lincoln when he entered upon the stormy duties of the Presidency —and among the ablest, most active and popular men in Pennsylvania. If he did nothing else but found schools for these bereaved darlings of the Nation, the measure of his credit would be full.—*New York Tribune.*

The Press and the President.

With few exceptions—so few as to be relatively insignificant—the press of the country has sided with Congress in the issue raised by the president. The local elections have even exhibited accessions to the Republican ranks, and the resolutions of the State Republican Convention at Harrisburg last week, may convince the President, if he is open to conviction, that Pennsylvania at home, whatever may be said of her at the Capital, is game that he cannot afford to despise. True, his great defection was not alluded to —he was simply entreated to stand firmly by the loyal masses who put him into office; but a resolution expressing hope and confidence that he would do so was voted down the moral obligation to protect the freedmen affirmed, and the Hon. Mr. Cowan called upon to resign the seat in the Senate which he had so unfaithfully filled. There could scarcely be a stronger statement of the position of Congress than this: "that the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war," and "that failure in these great duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession." Gen. Geary, we believe, is well qualified to be the nominee of such platform.—*The Nation.*

The editor of the Baton Rouge (La.) *Advocate* acknowledges the receipt of a wild cat skin sent him by the ladies of the Highland Di Vernon Club. The ladies reported that they and their pack fox hounds had chased a fox nearly all day of the Monday previous, but sly Reynard finally managed to get off. The next day they started another fox, and ran him to within two miles of Baton Rouge when he "earthed," and the dogs turned after a wild cat, who was caught at last after a desperate fight, in which the fierce animal came near "eating up" Mr. D. D., the laeies escort.

It is proposed to dam up the Kansas river at Lawrence. It is ascertained that the flow of water is seventy thousand barrels per minute, affording with a six foot dam about five thousand horse power, and capable of running three hundred runs of stone. The *Tribune* of that city says: "Large amounts of machinery are going up here this spring, including two woollen factories, three manufactories of farming utensils, extensive railroad car and repair shops, and machinery for other purposes, the operation of which would be greatly facilitated by the construction of this dam."

REDUCTION OF MILITARY FORCE.—On the 1st of January last there were 55,336 white volunteers and 63,373 colored volunteers in the service of the United States—118,669. During the three months which will end on Saturday, over 40,000 of these volunteers have been mustered out and orders have been issued by which as many more will receive their discharges by the 15th of April. Should the mustering out be continued there will not be a volunteer regiment on duty by the middle of May with the exception of a few on the plains, and they will soon give way to regulars.

BANK SUSPENSION.—The failure of the Banking House of Culver, Penn & Co., in New York, has it is reported, caused a suspension of the following banks in this State: Venango Bank, Oil City Bank, Petrolum Bank, Lawrence County Bank, Crawford County Bank and First National Bank of Titusville. The Notes of the First National are good and it is stated by the Auditor General that the notes of the Venango Bank and the Petroleum Bank, State institutions are also secure by deposits of National securities at Harrisburg.

The Indianapolis *Gazette* notices the arrival in that city of a remarkable walker named Frederick Shaffer, a German, whose peregrinations have extended all over Europe and the greater part of Asia and africa, and who is now on his way across the Plains to California, and thence to Japan and China. Mr. Shaffer is about thirty years of age, and is far below the common stature, being only about four feet six inches in height, owing to a disease or deformity of the spine. He is said to be very intelligent and converses freely in several different languages.

The Supremo Court of Wisconsin have decided that the Constitution of that State was amended at the election in 1847, so as to allow colored persons to vote. The order of the lower Court deciding negatively, was reversed. This vexed question is therefore settled, and will add a thousand or fifteen hundred votes to the Union strength of the State.

The London *Post* declares that England has almost come to the conclusion that there ought to be no restrictions on any sea fishing and warns the provincials, in case they should seek to enforce too stringently their supposed rights against American fishermen that the British Government is not likely to make great sacrifices to support three thousand miles away, a right it has virtualey abandoned at home.

IF you wish to strike for wages, strike with the axe or hoe.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Pensioners are requested to forward their Pension Certificates to us and we will fill up and send them proper blank vouchers which they will sign and execute before a Justice of the Peace and return to us to enable us to draw all pension monies due them from the Government up to the 4th of March A. D. 1866. We will remit all monies thus collected promptly by check or otherwise without further trouble or expense to the Pensioner.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Claim Agents,
mar2: Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said county:

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Moser, late of Londonderry township, deceased, to wit: Peter F. Lehman, Esq., guardian of John Albin Moser, Hellery Moser, Mary Ellen Moser and Sarah Elizabeth Moser, children and heirs of William Moser, who was an heir of the said Daniel Moser, dec'd, Sarah, wife of John Evans, of Londonderry township, Juliann, of same township, Nathaniel and Jeremiah Moser, of same township, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 5th Monday, 30th day, of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Daniel Moser, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and apprised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the Orphans' Court.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford the day and year aforesaid.

O. E. SHANNON,
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. Clerk.

BLOODY RUN

SELECT SCHOOL.

First Term will commence on Monday April 16th, and close June 29th

Having secured the use of the New Union School Building, and the services of competent assistance. Pupils will have all the advantages of a first class school, and receive every attention they may require.

Suitable boarding accommodation can be had in the town, at reasonable rates.

Tuition for Common English.............. $4.50
" " Higher Eng. Bookkeping, &c. 5.50
" " Languages.............. 7.00
Vocal Music and Drawing (each).......... 1.00

For further information apply to

J. C. LONG, Prin.

Bloody Run, Pa.—6t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.

jan53m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

dec8

ESTATE *of David Pitman, deceased.*

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration on the estate of David Pitman, late of West Providence township, to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indepted are desired to make immediate payment

JOSEPH FISHER,
mar23:6t. Adm'r

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John McVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary baving been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
March 2:6t Schellsburg, Pa.,

NOTICE *TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
manufacturers of
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. Always in Store, a large stock of
LINEN AND OIL SHADES.

mar2:3m

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fiffty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON,
feb23:3m Huntingdon, Pa.

S. E. HENRY ... WM. F. JOHNSTON ... A. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

PUBLIC SALE
-OF-
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Smith, late of Southampton, County aforesaid, deceased will sell at public outcry, upon the premises on Saturday the 7th day of April, 1866, all the following described farm or tract of land adjoining lands of Hugh Lain, Jacob Litchty, John Robinson and Elisha smith, containing 161 acres and 93 perches more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered, with a good two story log dwelling house, and stable thereon erected. There is also a Spring of excellent water and Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Terms made known on day of sale

BENJAMIN MALOTT,
March 16. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county—the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Weimer, late of Union township in the County of Bedford, Penn'a. deceased will sell at public sale upon the premises on *SATURDAY*, the 14th day of April, 1866, all the following described tract of land, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Anthony Clingerman, Benjamin Wills and others, containing 225 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two and a half story log House, double log Barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. There is also a spring of good water, and small orchard upon the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.

LEVAN WEIMER, Administrator.
WM. LASHLY, Auctioneer.
March 16, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE
-OF-
REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises in Union township, in said County, on *SATURDAY* the 14th day of April, next, the following Real Estate, late the property of William Saylor, deceased, viz: A tract of unimproved land, adjoining lands of Nathan Harbaugh, James Barefoot and others, containing 87 acres more or less. The land is well timbered and can be readily improved to great advantage. The true quantitity will be made known on the day of sale. Terms—cash.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

JAMES M. SMITH,
March 16. Administrator.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

AGENTS WANTED.—$175 PER MONTH.—something entirely new. The Photograph Case and Family Record. This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing $175 every month. Address for Circulars and Terms.

RAYMOND & CO.,
mar30 Manufacturers, 614 Chestnut st. Phil.

POTATOES! POTATOES!
20,000 BUSHELS.
For Planting and Table Use.

We invite the attention of Farmers, Dealers and others to our Stock of POTATOES, consisting of all the standard varieties—

Peach Blows,	Monitors,
Buck Eyes,	Cusco,
Mercers,	Jacksons,
Prince Alberts,	Early White sprouts,
Garnet Chili,	" Dykeman, &c., &c.

from various sections of the Country—all of which we will sell in lots to suit Purchasers, at lowest Wholesale Market Prices!

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce Commission Merchants, No. 4 Arch st., and 54 North Wharves, Philadelphia.
March 16, 4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866–3m.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN W. BEELER, deceased.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the Estate of John W. Beeler, late of Bedford township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 16. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of HENRY HORN, late of Schellsburg Borough, Bedford county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC HORN,
JOSEPH H. HORN,
mar9:6t Administrator.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1866.

Geo. Blymire, Treas'r	DR.
To balance in hands at last settlement	$1696 01½
Amount received from Collectors	5639 60
" " Geo. Widel	19 50
" " J B Noble, fines,	8 75
" " H Moses, interest,	80
" Exonerations allowed collectors,	252 81
" Per centage " "	302 77
	$7920 24½
	CR.
By cash paid on sundry checks as follows, viz:	
Applebutter	149 30
Out-door paupers	494 03
Beef	788 94
Grain	144 96
Merchandise	1634 51
Issuing Orders	23 29
Bacon	297 57
Money loaned	650 00
Blacksmithing	71 32
Overpaid on Duplicates	110 42
John Snyder	400 00
Coffins	20 00
Coal	70 31
Groceries	131 49
Tobacco	110 98
Hardware and Tinware	65 34
Interest on sundry checks	296 89
salary to Directors, Steward, Clerk, Physician, Attorney, Treasurer, and late Stewards, William Leary and George Widel	1162 16
Sundry expenses	$611 47
Exonerations allowed collectors	252 91
Per centage " "	302 77
Amount in hands of Treasurer	138 07
	$7920 24
Amount due from Collectors	$5104 56

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo. Blymire, Treasurer, of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county and find the same to be just and true as above stated, and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $138 07

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY, [L. S.]
DAVID EVANS, [L. S.]
JAS. MATTINGLY [L. S.]

Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

STATEMENT AND REPORT of GEO. WIDEL, steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from Jan. 1st 1865, till April 1st, 1865, and SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from April 1st, 1865, till Jan 1st, 1866:

Geo. Widel	Dr.
To cash rec'd from sundry persons	$172 19
Geo. Widel	Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons	$172 19
Samuel Defibaugh	Dr.
To cash received from sundry persons	$140 89
Samuel Defibaugh	Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons	$106 95
By balance	33 94
	$140 89

STATEMENT of Poor House Mill, from Jan. 1st, 1865, till Jan. 1st, 1866.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	B. W.
To am't grain bo't as per monthly reports:	406	34	44	64
Horse feed		118		
Hog feed		51	12	
Sold sundry persons	2			
Amount	408	263	46	65

Produce of Farm and Garden.

22 loads of hay, 17 bu onions, 20 bu buckwheat, 20 bu beans, 20 bu tomatoes, 5 bu soup beans, 3½ bbls cucumbers, 3600 heads of cabbage, 200 bu potatoes, 20 bu beets, 6 bbls krout, 280 bu ears of corn, 12 bu turnips, 40 bu rye, 5 loads of corn fodder, 3405 lbs pork, 2989 lbs beef, 420 lbs veal, 480 lbs mutton, 600 lbs lard, 300 lbs Tallow, 556 lbs butter, 489 lbs beef hides, 69 lbs calf skins, and 9 sheep skins.

Stock on Farm.

2 beef cattle, 8 cows, 2 horses, 3 brood sows, 25 shoats, 63 sheep.

Articles manufactured by Mrs. Defibaugh, matron.

80 shirts, 53 pair pants, 8 coats, 8 vests, 27 pair shoes, 22 pair socks, 8 pair drawers, 2 hats, 1 round jacket, 34 chimies, 30 dresses, 9 skirts, 4 pair drawers, 20 pair stockings, 4 aprons, 4 caps, 1 sack, 13 bed ticks, 8 pillow ticks, 23 pillow slips, 27 sheets, 10 comforts, 2 shrouds.

Average number of paupers per month during the year	58
Number remaining, Jan. 1st, 1866	66
Entertained over night during the year	292
Meals given to wayfaring persons	1040

There are also 15 out-door paupers who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

Amount of claims against Poor House	$8621 35
Amount of money due Poor House from Collectors	5164 56
Indebtedness of Poor House	$2516 69

Persons desiring further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House, which are open for any one to examine.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statement and report of Geo. Widell and Samuel Defibaugh, Stewards of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of Jan. 1865, till the 1st day of Jan 1866, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of Jan. 1866.

HENRY MOSES, [L. S.]
SAM'L. BECKLEY, [L. S.]
D. R. ANDERSON, [L. S.]

Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 12th day of February A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Adam Gillum, late of the township of Monroe, dec'd, to wit: John Gillam, residing in Bedford county, whose interest is now owned by H. Clay Lashley, residing in Bedford county; Elizabeth Boyd, deceased, leaving six children; viz: William Oliver, Amanda, James, Catharine V., Mary Jane, and samuel P., all residing in Allegheny county, Pa., and William Gillam, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the said Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866.

mar9 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Richard William Jones, late of South Woodderry township, Bedford county, dec'd, to wit: William, who for some time past has been in the United States service as a soldier, and lately in the Hospital at Philadelphia; Jane, Annie M., Rebecca, Isabella, and Joshua, the four last named being minors, two of them over and two under fourteen years of age, for whom Jos. B. Noble, Esq., is guardian, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th dao of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court of Bedford the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866.

may9 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

TO SORGHUM GROWERS.

All persons desiring to obtain sorghum seed will be accommodated by calling at the stores of Shuck & Bros., and G. Blymyer & son, Bedford, and at John E. Colvin's, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him, at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. E. Colvin will act for him.

J. HENRY SCHELL.

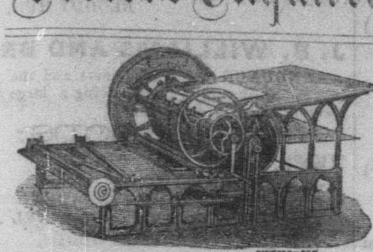
March 16, 4t.

IN *the Orphans' Court of Bedford County. Estate of John N. Lane, deceased.*

The undersigned, Auditor appointed to make distribution of the money arising from the partition ann valuation of the real estate of John N. Lane, (late of the city of Lancaster, Pa.) deceased, and secured by recognizances in the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday the 16th day of April next, at his Office in the Borough of Bedford.

G. H. SPANG,
mar23 Auditor.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

TO OUR PATRONS.—At the beginning of the business year we desire to call the attention of our patrons to a few facts having an important bearing in determining the success or failure of our effort to publish an improved and useful paper. It is not quite a year since we took charge of the Inquirer. Since then we have spared neither labor nor money in our effort to make an acceptable paper. It is with our friends and patrons to determine whether we shall be enabled to continue and improve our paper or whether we shall be obliged to let it fall back to its old standard. We invite the attention of all who feel an interest in the progress and general improvement of our county in morals, intelligence and prosperity to the following facts. We are to day publishing a larger paper than is published in almost any other county of the same wealth and population in the State. We publish a larger amount of entertaining and instructive reading matter and general news than almost any other county paper of the same size in the State. We carefully exclude everything of an immoral tendency from both our reading and advertising columns. We also exclude from our advertising columns all medical nostrums and cards of quack Doctors gift enterprises, &c, and all patent medicines not known to be reliable. The exclusion of all these entails upon us a very heavy additional expense, from the fact that instead of being paid for standing advertisements, which require setting up but once in two or three months, we are obliged to pay for filling the same space with new matter every week. We have made these sacrifices during the past eleven months at a heavy pecuniary loss in the belief that the intelligent, religious, moral, law abiding members of the community would lend us their aid in so good a cause and justify our course, by their encouragement and aid in increasing our circulation and patronage. There are large numbers of our people taking city papers, many of them filled with the disgusting and licentious details of police courts, the immoral advertisements of quack doctors, the alluring temptations of gift establishments, &c, all designed to lead the young and inexperienced astray, rob them of their money and corrupt their morals. How many who would be horrified at the idea of recommending, the gambler, the debauchee the libertine or any other pest of society, as associates for their sons and daughters, consider through nine-tenths of the newspapers of the day, they bring the same influences into direct and constant contact with the minds of their children at a period when the youthful mind is most susceptible and when the influences brought to bear on it, to a great extent, shape the character of the future man or woman for life? Thus much for the social interests. Our political course shall be in the future as in the past, a fearless advocacy of the great cause of human right, liberty and progress, and an independent criticism of public men and measures, without fear or favor. We shall at the same time advocate the nomination in our own ranks, for office, of sober, honest, intelligent men and oppose, to the extent of our ability the nomination of all others, to this end and for the furtherance of the above named objects we ask the assistance of every good and true man in the ranks of the Union party in extending the circulation of our paper. We are now entering upon a most important political campaign, in which are to be elected a State and County ticket. The result in Pennsylvania will be regarded as either the justification or rebuke of the noble men in Congress, who are now standing up for the right of all men to the protection of their persons and property, and in the county it is to be determined whether the reckless expenditure of the hard earned money of the tax payers shall be continued for another year. Our terms are $2.00 in advance or $2.25 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid in six months and $3.00 if not paid within the year. Campaign paper from June 1st, 1866, until the close of the campaign 65cts, per single copy; 10 copies, $6,00; 20 copies, $10.00.

☞ The last Lecture of the Series for the benefit of the Cemetery was delivered to a full house on Tuesday evening the 27th ult. by DR. C. N. HICKOK, on "Bedford and Bedford Life." As was expected by every body the Doctor took off the ancient town in a manner that was highly amusing to the natives. His happy "taking off" of our peculiarities in general ought to stimulate our people to brush up and study a neater system of architecture. If any of the town council were present it would be well for them to take advantage of his critical dissection of the material with which our streets are covered. It takes the Doctor to do up the handsome and he did it most effectively on this occasion.

☞ Should any of our subscribers change their Post-office address this spring a note from them, stating their new address, will be gladly responded to by us. In case the matter should be neglected by any of those receiving our paper we will be under obligations to Postmasters who are liberal enough to give us the necessary information.

☞ A Lodge of Good Templars was organized at Bloody Run last week and our mutual friend Joseph C. Long placed at the head of it. We are happy to hear that the friends of Temperance are moving all over the country. Let a Lodge be started in every township in the county.

THE WOODBERRY OIL PROSPECTS.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* under the signature of "Keystone" writing from Gaysport Ohio, March 19, 1866, speaks very flatteringly of the prospects of our Woodberry friends. The oil excitement is represented as being very intense over there. We wish them all the luck in the world but presume somebody will get sold, beautifully, in the end, however we hope all may get outright:

"In passing through Zanesville, Ohio, I was induced by some friends to visit the newly discovered oil region, near Gaysport, Blue Rock township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and as I have been an eye-witness I propose giving your numerous oil readers some of the particulars. There are but two paying wells here. The "Mecca Well," owned by the Woodbury Oil and Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, is yielding about one hundred barrels per day of the best lubricating oil I ever saw. It is twenty-seven gravity strong. This well is ninety-two feet deep, and has been pumping since the ninth day of January. The "Border Well," owned by the Ohio Salt Creek Oil Company and by the Woodbury Oil Company is yielding about fifty barrels per day and increasing. The same kind of oil is got from these wells, and sells in your city for 65 cents per gallon. When I left Gaysport there was one or two wells nearly deep enough to strike the precious stuff, and you may expect to hear of some new strikes at an early day. The average depth one has to bore here is from seventy to one hundred feet, and so far there have been no dry holes struck, and it is the opinion of some of the experienced oil men of Pennsylvania that this region is something like Island Run in Beaver county, Pennsylvania If this assertion should prove to be correct this will be the oil Eldorado of the world, from the simple fact that it only costs $300 to bore a well. Here is undoubtedly the place for a "poor man" to invest, that wishes to engage in the oil business. I think that I can write you again in a few days of some new strikes, and I will try and give you all the particulars before I leave here."

AN IMPORTANT BOUNTY BILL.—The following bounty bill has passed the House of Representatives and we are informed will pass the Senate. This is no more than an act of Justice. A number of volunteers re-enlisted in the field and accredited themselves to localities which were reported to be paying large bounties, those localities received the advantage of the credits, but on the return of the volunteers they refused to pay the sums which honestly due them. There are several instances of the kind in this county:

WHEREAS, At the beginning of the late Rebellion, certain volunteers entered the military service of the United States without receiving local bounty.

And Whereas, Many of said volunteers, while yet in said service, re-enlisted for three years more, under General Orders No. 191, current series, War Department, Washington, D. C., dated June 25, 1863, and its supplements;

And Whereas, Many of said veteran volunteers, through a misunderstanding of an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers," approved the 25th day of March, 1864, have not been able to secure local bounties from the proper authorities of the places to which they have given their credit;

Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all veteran volunteers belonging to organizations of this State, who have been regularly re-enlisted and re-mustered under General Orders No. 191 from the War Department, dated June 25, 1863, and extending to April 1, 1864, and who have not received any local bounty, nor given their credit to localities outside of this State, shall be paid a local bounty of three hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the proper authorities of such Counties, Cities, Wards, Boroughs and townships as received the credit of such veteran volunteers, *Provided*, That in case such credit be given to localities or places included in the limits of any Township, such Township, or the proper authorities thereof, shall pay said bounty.

Section 2. Transcripts from the records in the Adjutant-General's office of this State, certified to by the Adjutant General, as well as General Orders from the War Department shall be received in evidence, and the place of residence named in the re-enlistment and muster-in rolls shall, in the absence of other evidence, be considered the place of credit.

Section 3. That the School Directors of each and every Township, Ward, or Borough in which such credits for veteran volunteers was received and counted in filling the quotas under the several calls of the President of the United States for troops, are hereby authorized and required to levy and collect a sufficient tax to pay said veteran volunteers, or their heirs or legal representatives; *Provided*, That said tax shall not be collected from officers and soldiers now in the service of the United States, or who have been in such service and have been honorably discharged therefrom, or widows and orphans or widowed mothers of such officers and soldiers who may have died from wounds received or disease contracted while in said service.

NEW ELECTION LAW.—The following is a copy of an act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, which has been passed by both the Senate and House:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator and member or members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in soparate ballot boxes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert, in their election proclamation hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

☞ "Mine Host," of the Bedford Hotel got up a splendid dinner on last Mond ay, the anniversary of his birth day. A large party were invited and were entertained with a splendid repast, one of the best ever prepared in this place. We hope, with one of the gentlemen present, that he may not be the *last* of the SHOEMAKERS.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a sad accident occurred to one of our townmen, Mr. C. Malone, on the P. R. R., near the mountain tunnel, on the 27th inst. He attempted to jump on one of the Express Trains as it passed, but missing his hold, fell under the wheels, lacerating him terribly, and resulting in almost instant death. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his untimely end. —*Hollidaysburg Whig.*

THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD —AS WE SEE IT.—The supplement to the charter of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recently passed by the Legislature, by a large majority in both Houses, is a significant indication that there is very small chance for the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company having restored to it authority to carry its line from Connellsville to Cumberland.

For the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, a region corrugated with mineral ridges and fertile valleys, the event of most promise and the largest accommodation would be the construction of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, from Brinton's on the Pennsylvania Railroad 11 miles from Pittsburg, (where the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad for a long time terminated,) eastward across the Allegheny Mountain and on to a connection with the Cumberland Valley Railroad which ends in Harrisburg, whence Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York are all accessible on short and direct lines.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having a comprehensive plan for the concentration and accommodation of river and rail business in Pittsburg, could easily provide any needed additional tracks to the Brinton junction, where eastern bound traffic could be passed to the Southern Pennsylvania line for transit via Bedford, or continue on the Central Pennsylvania line via Altoona, as might be preferred.

The rapid expansion and accumulation at Pittsburg will compel a new ventage towards tidewater. Besides, the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, from its Allegheny valley connections up and down river, also from a link from Freeport to Homewood or New Castle, and other sources, is sure in after years to contribute an immense tonnage and travel to the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Blairsville intersection. And so, whilst trains may pass off the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Brinton junction, trains will pass on to the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Blairsville intersection. In this way the Pennsylvania Railroad Company can, with advantage to both through and local traffic, operate two roads between Pittsburg and Harrisburg with a butt end of duplicated tracks from Harrisburg to Philadelphia; between which points there are two roads in operation, each with branches, leaving no urgent necessity for a third road from the capital to the seaport of the Commonwealth, the local interest east of the Susquehanna being in large part already cared for.

And precisely as population and business as well as the geographical area and physical topography of the country made two roads inevitable and indispensable between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, one via Lancaster, the other via Reading, so do the same outcropping causes and the same visible facts foreshadow two railroads between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, one to be via Bedford as one now is via Altoona.

There is, however, this important difference in the comparison, that, whereas the Pennsylvania Railroad Company own but one of the two roads hence to Harrisburg, they may own both roads thence to Pittsburg. And as this is a consideration of great consequence, and as, moreover, the spirits who rule the destinies of that colossal work know the worth of opportunity, our conviction is firm and fixed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will build the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, and that, too, without unnecessary delay.

The surveys made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have resulted in a location across the Allegheny Mountain of unexceptionable eligibility; and, altogether, the route combines so many physical advantages with commercial facilities, that every intelligent person can foresee its occupation.

It takes no inconsiderable time, to make careful surveys and exact estimates for a mountain line; neither is its cost light. Moreover, the railroad bond and share market is flat—very flat—as the increasing floating indebtedness of sundry railroad corporation testify; whilst, on the other hand, labor and the necessaries of life, whereby the body is rendered capable of hard work, command high prices.

And hence the aspect of the money market admonishes caution and justifies circumspection in preparation for a big outlay, involving millions of dollars. Impatient people on the line of an *intended* railroad, we are aware, may confound preparation with procrastination, and thereupon fret and worry for the coming of the iron horse. But time, if not progress, marks progress, and so, ere many months come and go, portions of the South Pennsylvania Railroad will doubtless be put under contract and the work of construction commenced.

Our appreciation of the thoroughness of the identification of J. Edgar Thomson with the Pennsylvania Railroad, we have expressed in these columns. And to this time we have regarded the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad as the iron boy of T. A. Scott, who is not the man to project a road, endow it with a wardrobe of legislative enactments, and then, after having grounded it in the hopes and expectations of the southwest counties—*quit*. No; that would be a surrender "not dreampt of in his philosophy; and, consequently, we look upon the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad with confidence in its early construction and faith in its pecuniary success.

When we shall have proof that it is the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to give away a "big thing," and that its latch string hangs out to anybody that covets or desires a piece of ground on which its stakes are down, why then, as the coon said to a sure-aim hunter, "we'll come down."

But we have no such proof yet, neither are we looking for it, nor do we want it; for having favored the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad from its inception, we purpose to adhere to its fortunes to its inauguration in a career of transportation of large totals and compensatory profits.

The trade of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, jointly added to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg, will make a lively time on quadruple tracks thence to this city. —*United States Railroad and Mining Register, March* 31.

☞ MOSES A. POINTS, Esq., has been appointed the member of the Republican State Central Committee for this county. We congratulate Mr. Points on his good fortune. He is an active and earnest advocate of the measures adopted by the Republican Convention and will make every effort to bring about a decisive victory at the next election.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., April 5.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	37
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	15a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	18
Oats	35	Sides	20
Flaxseed	1.75	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.25	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	20	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below. ap6:tf

MARRIED.

March the 15th, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. SIMON CLARK, of Monroe tp., to Miss SARAH PRICE, of West Providence tp.

March 27th, by the same, Mr. JACOB GIENGER, of Fulton county, to Miss VYLINDA SHREVES, of Bedford co., Pa.

March the 29th, by the same, Mr. JOHN FICHTER, of St. Clair tp. to Miss MARY MENCH, of Colerain tp.

In Rainsburg, March 21, 1866, by Rev. Wm M. Deatrick, Mr. PHILIP H. McELFISH of Flintstone, Maryland, and Miss MARY AGNES VAUGHAN of Rainsburg, this County.

DIED.

GRANVAL D. EDSALL, son of Burton and Sarah Edsall, died March 25th, 1866, aged 11 months and 22 days.

'Tis hard to part with infant love. Yet, resigned to His will who doeth all things well, parents,

"Weep not for those
Who sink within the arms of death
Ere yet the chilling wintry breath
Of sorrow o'er them blows."

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS. Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., April 1st, 1866. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised:

Blackburn Jos. O 2	Ott Samuel
Burket Maria F Mrs	Powers E
Barley Daniel	Potts Jonathan
Brubaker Newton S	Parker E L
Border Mollie E Miss	Rollins Andrew
Bliss Charles A	Rogers A W Mrs.
Blair John	Rock J M
Berlin S J Rev	Rocke M
Bingbey Emma Miss	Riner Mary Miss
Chamberlain F H	Riper John T
Calhoun Lucinda Miss	Ridenbaugh Samuel
Coots Susan Miss	Sigler Mary Miss
Croyle John	Swartz Ann E Mrs.
Dishong Mrs	Stiffler Wm
Dull Ellen Mrs	Speace Sarah Miss
Diamond H A	Smith William
Dull Catharine Mrs	Spicer Catharine
Fallor Joseph	Swooks J
Feight Delia	Smith & Robotham
Fickes Winfield S	Shafer George
Foley J 2	Stwines Jacob C
Fisher Mary Miss	Shafer Simon L
Galley Wm	Shoemaker John
Hamilton Charles	Scott J W
Hall Wm. E Dr.	Shanefelt Henry
Heifer F M Lt.	Stambaugh Moses
Hoover W A.	Stair Aaron
Hoffman John	Taylor Thomas 2
Henning Richard W	Thomas Anna
Kelley Ann C Mrs	Taylor Mattie Miss
Keons Eben	Taylor Nancy Mrs.
Murdy Sarah Mrs	White Wm A.
Moore J D	Walter James A 3
Miller Ephraim B	Wyght Austin
Marshall Thomas	Williams Joseph
Moorehead Wm T	Williams D S.
Miller Frank	Watson John
Mills Franklin G.	Winder John
Mullen John	Winder James
Newgall Mrs.	Wertz Charles.
O'Neal William	

Bedford, April 2, 1866. C. LOYER, P. M.

ESTATE OF ISAAC GROVE, dec'd. I notify all persons interested that I will make application at next April Court for discharge as Administrator of said estate.

JOHN L. GROVE, Administrator.

apl6:4t

NOTICE. The subscriber wishing to settle up his business takes this method of informing all persons knowing themselves indebted to him that all accounts must be settled on or before the 1st of July, 1866, or they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

PETER KARNS.

ap6:2t

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES. The largest and finest assortment in the city at the Lowest Cash prices. STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. ap6:2m.

ESTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, dec'd Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executors, living in St. Clair township. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WOLF, THOS. McCOY, Executors.

apl6:6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of Jacob Devore, late of Londonderry township dec'd., does hereby give notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of G. H. Spang, Esq., in Bedford on Saturday the 21st April inst., at one o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

April 6.3t JOB MANN.

SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

NOTICE—The executive committees of the several Boroughs and Townships, for the collecting of funds and statistics for the monument in memory of the deceased soldiers of Bedford Co., are respectfully urged to take immediate action in the matter, so as to be able to make a full report on Monday of next Court week, (April 30.) Some of the townships are working energetically and have already secured large subscriptions. The enterprise only needs to be presented to the people, to secure a like action on the part of all our citizens.

C. N. HICKOK, Chairman of Central Committee.

April 6.

TRUSSES. "SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" cures RUPTURE, frees the cord from all pressure; will never rust, break, limber, chafe, or become filthy, (the fine steel spring being coated with hard rubber): spring made any power required; used in bathing, fitted to form; requires no strapping: cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet. I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor, ap6: 1 mo. 1347 Chestnut St., Philad'a., Pa.

POLLAK & SON. MEERSCAUM MANUFCTURERS, 692 BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTH ST., N. Y. Wholesale and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for Circular. Pipes $6 to $80 each. ap. 6:1mo

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at April Term, 1866, (30th day.)

Theo. Kinton vs. Joseph Mortimore et al
Mich'l Thomas vs. John S Kelly et al
Wm Fahner vs Wm Overacker.
Mary Hallar vs Jos. Gonden et al
Dan'l Armel vs Jno. C. Riffle.
Jno. W. Beeler's, Adm'r vs Dr. B. F. Harry.
Jno Black et al vs Cath Tricker.
Mary Etta Smith vs. Geo. W. Figard.
Certified April 2, 1866.

ap6 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for April Term, 5th Monday, (30th day) A. D. 1866:

Peter F Lehman, *Foreman*, Samuel W. Statler, John C. Black, Josiah M. Gephart, John Shafer, Solomon Barley, Simon States, Jesse Griffith, Isaiah Conley, James M Sleek, Henry Clapper, William Chenoweth, Samuel F. Shoup, Hezekiah May, John Johnston, Uriah Melott, Geo. Tewell, D A T Black, D W Mullin, Danl P Beegle, C. W. Ashcom, Bernard O'Neal, Thomas J. Croyle, J. H. Wright.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1866.

Attest: ISAAC KENSINGER,
JNO. G. FISHER, WILLIAM KIRK,
Clerk. Jury Commissioners.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same Term:

George Baughman, H. P. Diehl, John Dollard, Henry F. Smith, Uriah Gordon, John Feaster, David Lewis, Samuel Burket, Geo. W. Horn, John Lauderbaugh, G S Mullin, Wm B Ream, Wm J. Householder, Samuel teel, James Bowser, Rudolph Hoover, William Oster, J. N. Bowser, Henry Koons, sohn S. Brumbaugh, Francis Grove, G. D. Trout, John Ott, John Taylor, Jeremiah Menser, Jacob Fink, John McCleary, Josiah Miller, Jacob C. Devore, Wm. M. Pearson, Reuben Stone, John H Miller, John Wilhelm, Casper Stroup, Abraham Ritchey, Charles Buck, Zachariah Koons, W. H. Beegle.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commissioners

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and will present the same to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 30th day of April, 1866, for allowance:

Joseph Foller, Buena Vista.
Bern. O'Neal, Chaneysville.
Joshua J. Shoemaker, Bedford borough.
William H. Cornell, Clearville.
Daniel Ritchey, Hamilton Station.
Joseph B. Stoner, Bloody Run.
Valentine Besserer, Stonerstown.
Catharine Tricker, "
John C. Black, Bloody Run.
Valentine Steckman, Bedford borough.
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry.
Peter Amick, st. Clairsville.
A. J. Snively, Schellsburg borough.
John L. Grove, Bloody Run.
Isaac F. Grove. Bedford.
John Hafer, " township.
Charles Bush, Londonderry.
Jonathan Feightner, Palo Alto.
Henry Weaver, st. Clairsville,
John Cessna, Centerville.
J. A. Raum, Saxton.
Samuel M. Sleek, Pleasantville.
John P. Weaverling, West Providence.

April 6. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. and a writ of le. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford on SATURDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate to wit: One tract of land containing 16 acres more or less, adjoining lands of the Hopewell company on the West, and the Juniatta river on the South, situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

ALSO. The fixtures and machinery which were erected at the Coal mines belonging to Wilson and Petriken on six mile run in Broadtop top township in the County of Bedford leased to and operated by Dr. William Brewster, on a tract of adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company and being the same tract of land which Wilson and Petrikin purchased from Thomas J. Horton, the said fixtures and machinery being the Trussell work or dump or shoot erected by said Nathan Horton, for the purpose of conveying Coal from the mine to the Rail Road cars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of A. P. Wilson, R. Bruce Petrikin, and Br. William Brewster.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
April6. Sheriff.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

At an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of E. F. Kerr, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of George Miller late of the township of Cumberland Valley dec'd., to wit: Louisa intermarried with Levi Valentine, Caroline intermarried with Edward Rice, Margaret intermarried with Alfred Rice, and Barbara intermarried with William James, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of said Court at Bedford the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866.

April6. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDEK KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Fifth Monday of April (*being the 30th day,*)

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 19th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ASTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 6, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 1st day of May next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Michael Halderbaum, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Jon. Bowser, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Beckley, administrator of the estate of Levi McGregor, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Shuss, administrator of the estate of Jacob Shuss, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mortimore, Administrator of the estate of George Baughman, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, administrator of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd., who was Executor of the last will &c. of David Dicken, late of said tp., dec'd.

The account of John K. Taylor, administrator of the estate of Ambrose K. Taylor, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

The account of J. R. Durborrow, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Margaret Bulger, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Claar, guardian of Rebecca Claar, who was a daughter of Simon Claar, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of J. R. Durborrow, Esq., Adm'r. of the estate of Wilson Spidle, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Laban Hanks, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Philip Evens, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of George W. Points, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Points, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Carper and Christopher Carper, administrators of the estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Carper and Christopher Carper, administrators of the estate of Christina Carper, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Imler, administrator of the estate of Abr'm Imler, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Josiah Imler, administrator of the estate of Isaac M. Imler, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Burley, Executor of the last will &c. of John Burley, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.

The account of Eleakim P. Blackburn, late of st. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of J Weisel, Adm'r. of the Estate of Susan Koontz, late of Bedford Tp. dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq, Adm'r. of the Estate of Emanuel Kegg, late of Colerain Tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Donahoe, Adm'r. of the Estate of Henry Johnson, late of Southampton Tp., dec'd.

The account of David Whetstone, Adm'r. of the Estate of Rebecca Diehl, late of Colerain Tp., dec'd.

The account of. D S. Rice, Adm'r. of the estate of Leonard Metz, late of Southampton Tp., dec'd.

The account of J. P. Smith, and S. L. Hammaker, admr's. of the Estate of John Smith, dec'd. who was Guardian of the minor children of Abraham Crouse, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
ap6: Register.

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TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, school, Bounty and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

GEORGE MARDOFF, Treas.

Acres.	per.	Warrantees or Owners.	
		Bedford Township.	
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
420		Daniel Barley	1 58
		Broad Top.	
150		James Entriken	6 84
75		William Gray	4 92
21		Wm P Schell	96
63		M J Martin	3 96
440	33	James Patton	14 90
440	13	do do	21 02
175	131	do do	8 82
58	44	do do	3 11
380		Francis Mowing	62 86
422	39	Barnet Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	8 69
465½		Isaac Kerr	15 00
440		John Razor	72
376		F Mowing	78
51		Wm T Daugherty	11 19
398		John Beltz	17 75
63		Jacob Myers	9 46
75		John Devereaux	56 86
342		Daniel Kerr	32 39
403		John Bollman	47 96
402	13	William Bunn	16 54
30		Lewis T Watson	17 90
372		Samuel L Tobias	14 76
427		Mary Montgomery	3 18
205		Newlin & Marshall	44 00
433		Margaret Montgomery	3 24
421		John Montgomery	3 22
25		John Figard	58
289		Eph Foster & W P Schell	8 68
14		James Figard	1 92
405		Ulrich Danner	4 44
30		Anders (owned by R. Wilson)	8 40
5		Adam Evans	48
60		William Figard	10 50
168		William Lane	186 08
244		C A Reamer	24 32
28		Loy & Patton	8 40
100		Dunlap & Evans	28 00
		Christian Barnet	13 78
3		Anderson, Lewis & Evans	67
32		Josiah Bacon	55 04
209	156	James Patton	13 95
12	108	do do	10 14
7	70	do do	11 13
110	150	do do	10 99
393	197	do do	11 09
21	210	Jas Patton & Wm Foster	5 04
77		Wm Anderson's heirs	19 63
25		John King's heirs	30 60
15		Entriken & Wilson	5 63
13		Entriken & Patterson	1 56
49		James Entriken	11 67
15		do do	12 47
49		Fluck & Dunlap	16 47
110		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co.	6 60
438		do do do	7 50
168		do do do	5 04
8		do do do	60
100		do do do	3 00
30		Huntingdon & B. T. R R co	46
75		do do do	1 12
250		do do do	22 66
30		John Hinish	32
16		Kessler & Whitney	2 40
19		Peter Kessler	4 12
27		Alex King and John Osborn	40 67
170		Alex King & Co	194 21
135		J N Lane's heirs & W Foster	182 74
338		do do & Chivingston	34 07
200		do do & J Kerr	59 13
404		John N Lane & Co	12 42
440		John N Lane	157 80
400		John N Lane & Co	47 00
125		do do	8 78
400		do do	17 15
408		do do	59 32
210		do do	6 30
135		John McCanles	16 20
50		Rev P E Phelps	4 26
220		Phelps & Russell	40 75
119		James Patton	6 09
165		do do	9 46
12		William Rogers	1 80
8		do do	1 20
267		Jos Richardson & Shreaves	31 60
63		do do	10 67
175		P A Wilson & McCanles	38 50
289		P A Wilson	38 68
11		Warsing & Evans	36 00
100		Naomi Fisher	34 00
110		Castner, Cartman & Cummings	36 37
90		John A Canada	38 15
70		Wm M Hall & Figard	20
135		John W Whitney	45 16
50		do do	21 25
30		do do	9 75
		Colerain.	
90		Jos & Emi Diehl	81
437		Arthur Brown	1 28
		Cumberland Valley.	
50		James Heyden	44
106	117	Wm M Hall	32
400		James Smith	11 88
		Harrison.	
412		Danl Finkle	1 36
349		John Tiernan	96
42	56	Barclay & Lyon	2 18
75		Andrew P Miller	1 92
		Hopewell.	
200		John Corby	2 40
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard	88
101½		Michael Sipe	17 40
404		Richard Moan	1 76
420		John Cherry	1 32
404		Joseph Moan	1 50
409½		Samuel Moan	2 37
424	35	Alexander Moan	3 48
106½		John McIlnay	1 68
192		Timothy Moan	1 38
200	54	Israel Moan	1 30
196		Zachariah Moan	1 10
222		Elizabeth Piper	1 38
212	20	John Boyd	63
214		William Davis	65
216	60	Isabella Davis	76
220½		William Piper	64
238		John Hardin	76
221		Ignatius Hardin	64
434	125	James Wilson	64
187	40	David Piper	46
426		George F. Abbott	84
213		Joseph Lancaster	60
99		Richard Clark	28
402	57	Steven Moan	1 60
212		Robert Shaw	1 22
200		William Nicholas	76
400		Isaac Cavan	2 27
400		Margaret Cavan	2 50
25		Milligen & Benedict	24
9		Puderbaugh's heirs	18
41		J Patton (Hopewell C & I C)	22
5		A Rinan do do	22
402		Francis Johnston	1 72
443		William Lane	54
365		Daniel Montgomery	1 26
324		Alexander Montgomery	1 08
368		Geo Hinish	1 32
286		William Foster	96
75		Robert Montgomery	28
900		— Carr	3 36
80		— Swartz	30
		Londonderry,	
395		Daniel Green	1 20
270		James Shaw	1 22
149		George Wolford	8 61
		Liberty.	
200		Mary Gordon	13 19
200		James Gordon	10 76
490		Thomas Jones	17 70
150½		Stephen Kerr	3 99
165		Edward Langley	15 85
200		Jacob Miller	7 88
200		Elizabeth Miller	7 53
200		Mary Piper	5 99
200		Amelia Piper	8 08
400		Edward Stone	20 68
132		John Town	22 56
86		George Thompson	60
479		James Langhead	1 50
50		James Entriken	2 46
403		Alex Montgomery	7 17
200		John Kerr	7 65
200		Samuel Kerr	7 44
100		George B Kay	2 68
200		Francis Moans	10 97
200		Milligen & Benedict	4 11
40		Peter Bowser	68
5		George Thompson	22
½ Lot		Luke Feeney	56
8 Lots		Gen. Wm H Irvine	1 72
1 do.		G D Trout	47
200		John Stone	4 58
200		Bernard Moans	8 31
102		John McIlney	78
132		David Piper	3 29
200		Maria Alberti	3 38
107		— Bartlebaugh	2 36
32		Thomas & John King	1 30
70		William P Schell	5 39
14		do do	2 62
40		A B Cruett	5 24
1	Lot	Henry Stonerook	97
1	do	Daniel Stoner	1 43
1	do	Daniel Bear	3 36
1	do	Samuel Yingling	1 43
1	do	Jacob Biddle	47
1	do	Ephraim Smeltzer	1 00
1	do	M Stone	18
1	do	J Troutman	36
1	do	James Dunn	1 24
1	do	Terry Kinney	84
½	do	Geffrey's heirs	1 2[illegible]
1	do	Saml McCarmack	24
1	do	Daniel Bare	1 12
1	do	Mrs Lawrence	61
1	do	Ann Scott	2 48
1	do	S J Africa	2 77
		Providence East.	
1219		Samuel Tate's heirs	44
900		do do	44
800		do do	44
224½		do do	28
105	95	Mahlon Barton	32
95	55	Joshua Hixon	30
402	46	Keziah Logan	1 20
400	75	John Cavan	1 20
400		Isaac Cavan	1 20
401	40	James Cavan	1 20
394	38	Thomas Logan	1 20
210		George Deweese	90
50		P. Clingerman or S Williams	40
204		Jacob Ritchey	36
17		J Spark's heirs or F Gibbs	16
		Providence West.	
40		David Roller	28
211	104	Thomas M Ritchey	72
300		Isaac Ritchey	1 20
		St. Clair.	
411		William Snively	2 40
62		Henry Koontz	1 00
		Southampton.	
435		Henry Whetstone	1 32
177	31	James Reed	2 40
362	19	C Leyer & G H Spang	1 42
		Union.	
400		John Swaggart	6 80
400		Leonard Swaggart	6 80
266		Alexander Gardner	4 46
116		Wm Smith	1 93
43		Samuel Burket	81
116		John Shee	1 49
50		Frederick Snyder	81
274		Jeremiah Jackson	5 72
130		Jacob Swaggar	2 78
440		William Pearson	6 41
380		Ebenezer Branham	6 45
120		Conrod Imler	1 98
200		Christley Bowser	3 14
100		George Laib	1 64
100		Jacob Burket	1 79
150		Peter Shoenberger	1 82
123		John Still	6 80
200		Michael Shimer	2 90
60		Brumbaugh & Co now Michael Shaefer	1 68
50		Couples, Brush Mt.	82
433		Hugh Porter	2 06
339		Griffith Evans	7 28
403½		Philip stire	6 82
439		John Martin	10 37
438		John Taylor	2 06
330		Wm Hunt	7 39
363½		Alexander Scott	7 35
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger	4 27
124		do do	5 15
20		do do	32
90		do do (Warrior ridge)	2 04
80		Bowser (Brush Mt.)	2 39
		Woodberry South.	
135		Peter Shoenberger (ridge)	4 88
213		William Davis	62
222		Elizabeth Piper	62
54	100	John S. Hetrick	28
80		J F.Loy,now J.Lingenfelter	30
268		Peter Shoenberger	3 20
		Woodberry Middle.	
180		Danl Montgomery	3 04
40		Adam Burgert	1 66
77		do do	1 50
4½		do do	48
5		do do	48
10		Henry Burgert	2 49
6		Isaac Burgert	1 62
15		do do	2 28
22		Kensingers heirs	1 50
27		Jacob Hoover	2 35
62		John McFadden	6 76
16		George Nicodemus	2 64
50		John Nicodemus	4 92
50		John Stonerook	6 11
18		Samuel Shriver	2 49
15		Jacob Zook	2 45
15		do do	2 25
40		Stonerook (part of Watt tract)	1 98
150		Robert Montgomery	4 80
13		Jacob Furrey	94
20		Rinehart Replogle	4 92
13		John Teeter	1 80
12		Samuel Teeter	1 64
15		Jacob Smith	2 16
19		Jacob Z Smith	2 48
17		George Smith	2 28
20		Archibald McFadden	2 48
14		Henry Stonerook	2 48
60		John Treash	1 14
46		Burner's heirs	2 28

apl6:8t

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the matter of the account of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee for certain creditors of H. S. King, showing a balance in the hands of said Trustee, and praying the Court for the appointment of an Auditor, whereupon the Court, upon motion of the petitioner, appointed the undersigned to distribute said fund according to law.

The Auditor gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, April 19th next, at ten o'clock A. M., when all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
March 30:3t Auditor.

CANVASSERS WANTED, at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other,) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U. S. to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has a printed blank page opposite each photograph, for a complete record of the husband, wife and each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address BARTLESON & CO., mar30:2m 311 Chestnut st.

WANTED, AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month for gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office, No. 255 S. Fifth st., Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. mar30:3t

JOHN C. RIFFLE, vs. PETER F. LEHMAN, esq Adm'r of the estate of Thomas Riffle, dec'd. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 49, Nov. Term, 1865.

And now, February 12th, 1866, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon P. F. Lehman, Esq., Administrator, and the widow and heirs of Thomas Riffle, dec'd, to appear and show cause why the above judgment, amounting to $206.13 with interest from 21st Dec. 1865, and costs, $6.75, should not be set off or allowed as a credit to an amount sufficient to satisfy the balance due by the Plaintiff, on a recognizance given by him after proceedings on partition on the estate of Jacob Riffle, dec'd, and payed at the widows death to the said Thomas Riffle, on the sum of $358 88, dated 4th May, 1858.

Said rule returnable at Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April next.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and official seal same day. O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

mar30

Farm, Garden & Household.

WHAT A GARDEN MAY BE.

Here let me outline, in brief, what a farmer's garden may be made, without other than home labor. A broad walk shall run down the middle of either square inclosure, or long parallelogram. A box edging upon either side is of little cost, and contributes eminently to neatness; it will hold good for eight years, without too great encroachment, and at that time, will sell to the nurserymen for more than enough to pay the cost of resetting. On either side of this walk, in a border of six feet wide, the farmer may plant his dwarf fruit, with grapes at intervals, to climb upon a home-made cedar trellis, that shall overarch and embower the walk. If he love an evening pipe in his garden, he may plant some simple seat under one or more of these leafy arbors.

At least one-half the garden, as I before suggested, he may easily arrange, to till,—spring and autumn,—with the plow; and whatever he places there in the way of tree and shrub, must be in lines parallel with the walk. On the other half, he will be subjected to no such limitations; there, he will establish his perennials—his asparagus, his thyme, his sage, and parsley; his rhubarb, his gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries; and in an angle—hidden if he choose by a belt of shrubbery—he may have his hot-bed and compost heap. Fork-culture, which all these crops demand, will admit of any arrangement he may prefer, and he may enliven the groupings, and win the good wife's favor, by here and there a little circlet of such old-fashioned flowers as tulips—yellow lilies and white roses of all shades.

Upon the other half he may make distribution of parts, by banding the various crops with border lines of China or Refugee beans; and he may split the whole crosswise, by a walk overarched with climbing Limas, or the London Horticultural—setting off the two ends with an abutment of scarlet runners, and a surfase of fiery Nasturtium.

There are also available and pretty devices for making the land do double duty. The border line of China beans, which will be ripened in early August, may have Swedes sown in their shadow in the first days of July, so that when the Chinas have fulfilled their mission, there shall be a new line of purple green in their place. The early radishes and salads may have their little circlets of cucumber pits, no way interfering with the first, and covering the ground when the first are done. The early Bassano beets will come away in time to leave space for the full flow of the melons that have been planted at intervals among them. The cauliflower will find grateful shade under the lines of sweet corn, and newly-set winter cabbages, a temporary refuge from the sun, under shelter of the ripened peas. I do not make these suggestions at random, but as the results of actual and successful experience.

With such simple and orderly arrangement involving no excessive labor, I think every farmer and country-liver may take pleasure in his garden as an object of beauty; making of it a little farm in a miniature, with its coppices of dwarf trees, its hedge rows of currants and gooseberries, and its meadows of strawberries and thyme. From the very day on which, in spring, he sees the first, faint, upheaving, tufted lines of green from his Dan-O'Rourkes, to the day when the dangling Limas, and sprawling, bloody tomatoes are smitten by the frost, it offers a field of constant progress, and of successive triumphs. Line by line, and company, by company, the army of green things take position; the little flowery banners are flung to the wind; and lo! presently every soldier of them all—plundering only the earth and sunshine—is loaded with booty.—*Ik Marvel.*

NEW DISCOVERY—THE AGUE PLANT.

The "ague plant" has recently been discovered,—not the plant that cures ague, but the one that causes it. Here is one plant, at least, that we can notice without being overwhelmed with applications for seed. To be sure it is a little thing, and takes a good eye, aided by a good microscope, to find it, but when found, it can not be said it "is no great shakes," for it is the "genuine Shaker seedling" itself. Doct. I. H. Salisbury, of Cleveland, Ohio, announces in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, that fever and ague is caused by a minute plant, which is found where stagnant water has just dried away. The spores, or reproductive dust of this microscopic plant, are diffused through the damps, and being taken into the system by breathing, are the cause of that wide spread scourge, the ague. The habits of these minute plants completely accord with what was before known of the occurrence of miasm, and that they are the real cause of it has been shown by taking boxes of earth containing them, to places where an ague was never known to occur. In about two weeks after the ague plant was taken there, well marked cases of the disease appeared. This discovery does not as yet increase our knowledge of the means of ridding ourselves of the plant, but it will probably lead to that—just as one if he can only find out "how he got such a cold?" is already half cured. The spores only rise in the night, and then to a hight varying with the locality, of from thirty to one hundred feet. This explains why night air brings on ague, and why elevated localities are free from it. After the ague seed is taken into the system, the plant is propagated there, and the patient becomes a sort of animated hot-bed.—*Amer. Agri.*

GOOD COFFEE.

How many "boarders" will send the following extract from the *Scientific American* to their landladies; "To have really good coffee that strengthens and stimulates, the beverage must be strong, strong in distinction to weak; not dense enough to bear an egg. Persons of weak digestion find that weak coffee creates flatulence and is a burden grievous to be borne while the reverse is the case with strong coffee. A tea cup full of ground coffee will make from five to six cups as strong as it should be. Of course there are stomachs which can bear turpentine, but they are happily in the minority.

Coffee should never be brought in contact with iron. Tinned coffee pots that have been used for some time are apt to get worn on the surface, so that the iron the tin plate is made of comes through. When this occurs the coffee will be bitter and black, for it attacks iron, forming an acid very quickly. This any one can see by putting a few drops on a case knife.

Above all, to have good coffee, the pot must be scrupulously clean. It should be scalded every morning before using, and once a week a piece of soda as large as a walnut should be put in the pot and boiled thoroughly. The result will surprise many who thought their vessels clean.

COOKING POTATOES.

The starch in potatoes exists as little grains, 10 or 13 of them together, in cells. Heating the potato by boiling, steaming or baking, causes these cells to burst, and the water unites with the starch grains, swelling them. If all the water contained in the potato thus unites with its starch, the potato cooks dry and mealy. If only part of the water is absorbed by the starch, then the potato is watery. The best mode of cooking this esculent is by baking, which drives off all the water that does not unite with the starch. If boiled, cook them rapidly, and when just done, pour off the water, and dry them out; then they they are improved by mashing fine to free them from indigestible lumps; this, of course, can be done by the teeth of those who prefer their potatoes "undressed." Frying them, dries up the starch, leaving it similar to charcoal, and when done brown they are almost as indigestible as so much charcoal or wood.

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For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the preminm.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

AGENTS WANTED,
To take orders for the best selling Book now published, *THRILLING STORIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION,* Comprising heroic adventures and hair-breadth escapes of Soldiers, Scouts, Spies and Refugees; daring exploits of Smugglers, Guerillas, Desperadoes and others; Tales of Loyal and Disloyal Women; Stories of the Negro, &c., with incidents of Fun and Merriment in Camp and Field. By Lieut. Colonel Charles S. Greene, late of the United States Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors.

Send for circulars and see the liberal terms offered.

CHAS. S. GREENE & Co., Publishers,
No. 134 S. Third St. Philadelphia.
March 16, 4t.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

J. L. LEWIS,

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,65lyr.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Accom. A. M.	Express. P. M.	Stations and Sidings.	Accom. P. M.	Express. A. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrive
4 15	8 10	Huntingdon......	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38	M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 36	Pleasant Grove.	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg.....	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run........	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove..............	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives		Leaves.	Leaves.
5 55	9 49	Saxton	10 00	4 05
	Leaves.			Arrives
	10 00			
	10 20	Riddlesburg......		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell..........		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run......		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton..........		2 47
	10 31	Bloody Run........		2 34
	Arrives			Leaves.
	11 35	Mount Dallas...		2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Stations	
Leaves		
10 40	Saxton............	3 50
10 55	Coalmont.........	3 35
11 00	Crawford.........	3 25
Arrives		3 25
11 00	Dudley...........	
	Broad Top City.	

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

---

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Hopkin's "Own Make,"
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS of FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length—from 2¾ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.
☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
March 9, 1866—4m.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:4y

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES
of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

J. R. DURBORROW..................JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge.

April 28, 1865:tf

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY MAGAZINE,
OF
48 Pages, **48 Pages,**

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to

POPULAR LITERATURE,
SCIENCE and ART.

It will contain:
The best popular Tales.
The best domestic Stories.
The best Sketches of Travel.
The best papers on Popular Science.
The best short Popular Essays.
The best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.

It gives
MORE AND BETTER FOR THE MONEY
Than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens—Chambers—The Cornhill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun, January 13th,

How I Made a Fortune in Wall street,
and
HOW I GOT MARRIED.

A splendid, original and true story, written for the NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the MAGAZINE, but when they are not accessible, we have the following—cash in advance—

TERMS:
One copy, one year................................$400
One copy, three months.........................1.00
Two copies, one year.............................7.00
Five copies, 1 year and one extra to agents.. 20.00
Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

ITS SUCCESS.—This Magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that
20,000 copies are now printed.
with every prospect of a vastly greater edition as soon as the public is generally aware of its merits.

Address,
O. H. BAILY & CO.,
Publishers N. Y. Weekly Magazine,
No. 7 Beekman St., New York.
feb2

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.

They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call.
nov3:1yr

GOOD NEWS!
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.

We are selling off our entire stock of Winter Goods at and below prime cost, prior to taking account of stock on the 1st of March.

French Merinoes at cost.
English Merinos at cost.
Thibet Cloths at cost.
Plaid Poplins at cost.
Ladies Shawls at cost.
Ladies' Coats at cost.
Ladies' Furs at cost.
3000 yards good Calicoes at 20 and 22 cts.
Best makes at 25 cts.
☞ The place to buy Muslins cheap. ☜
A large lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats, at cost, to close out, and everything else cheap.
TERMS CASH.
fe9:1mo G. R. & W. OSTER.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

AGENTS WANTED!
Now in Press and will be Ready Soon,
HEADLY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR
Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the Enormous Sale it has reached of **300,000** Volumes, and is now selling with increased rapidity. Sold only by Subscription. Exclusive territory given. For full particulars send for Circular.
Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.
148 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents. mar2

THE MACEDON
SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.
Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.
LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL STOCK.............**$1.000.000**
20,000 shares—PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.
OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT,
Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General o Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.
TREASURER,
Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECRATARY,
JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
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JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City, Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein. or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will rerp a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
Now open at the
GENERAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.
Subscriptions received by
REED & SCHELL, } Bankers,
RUPP, SHANNON & CO, }
jan5:tf BEDFORD, PA.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and Table Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls, Coats and Chesterfields, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews..................	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews..................	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews................	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews..................	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....................	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, ande onsider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

Bedford, April 7, 1865 ISAAC F. GROVE.

NEW.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
NEW GOODS
Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many
REAL BARGAINS.
To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.
TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.
When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

DRESS GOODS.
Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.
Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, theade of best French flannel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER'S & CO.

BOND'S OYSTER
and
PIC NIC CRACKERS,
and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.
In store and for sale by
dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retai
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
HARDWARE,
House - Furnishing Goods,
WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND
COAL OIL.
Pocket Books and Pipes.
THE FINEST
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of
Burden's Government Horse Shoes,
which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bushper day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to giv their orders for Machines in time for mhwing.
PETER H. SHIRES.